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**Housing project**  
 Crown Prince Abdullah, also commander of the National Guard, inspected Thursday the Guard's fifth rush housing project in Taif. The project's first phase, worth SR975 million, provides for 1,144 housing units. — Page 2

**French peace bid**  
 France is to send envoys to a number of countries within the next few days to seek support for a negotiated solution of the Lebanese crisis, according to External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. — Page 3

**Guatemala siege**  
 Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt declares a state of siege in the country and announces a major offensive to smash leftist guerrillas. Rios Montt also reaffirms Guatemala's claim over neighboring Belize. — Page 4

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**Art of tea drinking**  
 Tea drinking, like in Saudi Arabia, plays an important role in the Chinese way of living. This feature describes the rules and etiquette for the drinkers. — Page 9

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 President Ronald Reagan says a 10 percent income-tax cut that took effect Thursday will lead to brighter days for the U.S. economy. — Page 10

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## Soviets deny basing missiles

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP) — The official Soviet news agency on Thursday angrily denied a U.S. claim that the Soviet Union continued to deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles after announcing a unilateral freeze on the fielding of the sophisticated nuclear weapons.

"This is a lie and a malicious lie at that," said senior Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov, reacting to a statement made Wednesday by Richard Burt, designated acting assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Burt told reporters in Brussels that the Soviet Union had deployed between 45 and 50 new SS-20 missile warheads since mid-March when it announced a freeze.

Kornilov asserted that the Soviet Union "has not only ended the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country but is already effecting a reduction of a substantial number of such missiles."

"Unlike the United States administration which violates its commitments at every step... the Soviet Union has always honored its pledges," he declared.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators are meeting in Geneva to discuss reductions of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe and long-range strategic armaments.

Burt told the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) that the Soviet Union had recently completed additional bases in the European part of its territory.

Burt said this resulted in an increase of about 50 in the number of operational SS-20 warheads, now totaling 945 warheads on 315 launchers.

Previous Western estimates were that the Soviet Union had deployed 300 triple-headed missiles, 200 of them west of the Urals. SS-20s are deployed on sites of nine launchers each and the figure of about 50 new warheads mentioned by Burt points to two more sites made operational, NATO sources said.

Burt, here for a one-day meeting of NATO's special consultative group on arms control, said he gave the allies information obtained by the U.S. on Soviet SS-20 deployment. "We believe the Soviet statements on this subject have been misleading," he said.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced March 16 a freeze on deployment of SS-20s west of the Urals, saying that the Soviet action was dependent on the West refraining from preparations to deploy American Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Burt said this statement created the impression Moscow had ceased deployment of the SS-20 in the European portion of the Soviet Union. A further statement by Brezhnev on May 18 indicated that this moratorium applied also to preparations for deployment of missiles, he said.

"However completion of SS-20 bases has continued since both these announcements... against the background of this Soviet declaration, there is room for skepticism about the value of the Soviet declaration of renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons," he said.

**Haughey loses crucial vote**  
 DUBLIN, July 1 (Agencies) — The government of Prime Minister Charles Haughey lost a vote in Ireland's parliament Wednesday night, raising the prospect of the country's third general election in a year.

Opposition parties immediately announced they would force a formal vote of confidence in the government. If he is defeated again, Haughey must dissolve parliament or resign.

The vote was over the closure of a factory employing 600 workers in county Kilkenny. Deserted by the handful of independent leftwingers who have held the balance in parliament since an indecisive election in March, the government lost by two votes. Haughey, who leads the Fianna Fail Party, became prime minister in December 1979 but lost the general election held in June last year.

His successor, Dr. Garret Fitzgerald of the Fine Gael Party, did not have a majority and was defeated in parliament over a budget intended to meet a severe economic crisis. Haughey, a millionaire businessman, returned to power after the March election.

In another development, a bomb exploded early Wednesday near a British army observation post on the ancient walls of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, and gunmen raked the base with automatic weapons fire, police reported.

Military headquarters reported no army casualties in the pre-dawn attack. The troops fired back at the raiders, but it was not known if any were hit. Police said a junior school near the post was damaged in the blast.

## In Lebanon

# Reagan backs Zionist goals

WASHINGTON, July 1 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan refused Wednesday night to condemn the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and said the United States wanted "all foreign armies" out of the war-ravaged country.

In his 11th televised press conference here since he took power 18 months ago, Reagan

denied that his administration had given Israel a "greenlight" to invade Lebanon on June 6.

He said Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who met with him recently at the White House, had not promised that Israeli troops would not launch an attack on PLO positions in west Beirut. He said Begin had

only indicated that "they didn't want to" launch such an assault.

Reagan admitted the use of U.S. supplied cluster bombs by Israel in Lebanon. It "concerns me very much," he said. The United States was reviewing the situation to determine whether the weapons were being used by Israel for offensive or defensive purposes.

Reagan said his administration had hoped for a diplomatic settlement and believed it was possible before the June 6 Israeli invasion, of which the United States received no advance notification. But he also voiced understanding and sympathy for Israel's goals in the conflict.

He defined U.S. goals in Lebanon as a unified government ending seven years of divisive warfare, guarantees against "acts of terrorism" against Israel across the Lebanese truces and getting "all foreign forces out of Lebanon."

He said those forces included the Israelis, the Syrian Arab peacekeeping unit, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) commandos.

Administration officials had previously said

## Arab panel mulls crisis

TAIF, July 1 (Agencies) — An Arab ministerial committee meeting here resumed talks Thursday on ways of countering Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The six-member committee, composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), met for five hours Wednesday. Talks continued for an hour Thursday, the official Saudi Press agency said.

Prince Saud Al-Faisal, who is chairing the meetings, said after the talks Wednesday night that the discussions had been "positive to a great extent and the issues were dealt with length and clarity." Prince Saud said he hoped for concord between the Lebanese and the Palestinians to serve as the main basis for Arab endeavor.

The committee was formed after a foreign ministers' conference in Tunis Sunday. It was asked to seek joint Arab moves and to approach friendly countries with a view to implementing U.N. resolutions calling for immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

## Arafat firm on staying

BEIRUT, July 1 (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat said that he would stay in Beirut and he was preparing himself for the worst. The Paris left-wing daily Liberation quoted Arafat as saying: "Why do you say that I will leave Beirut? What is this stupid propaganda? It's the fruit of their imaginations, not ours."

The PLO news agency Wafa said in a commentary: "The Palestinian resistance has no intention of leaving Lebanon. For if it did, and were forced to take refuge in one of the Arab states, it would be finished." It was not clear if this statement included Syria, which the PLO has for years proclaimed as its closest ally.

In Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had talks Thursday with Morris Draper, assistant to U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib.

Draper also met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose spokesman, Uri Porat, declined to give details, saying he did not want to jeopardize "these very serious and complicated negotiations."

The official who refused to be identified, said Shamir told Draper that Israel saw no solution other than "the complete and immediate withdrawal of all commandos from Beirut and Lebanon." He said Israel had set no deadline for Habib's efforts, but would not allow "feet-dragging." The time element is crucial: "We are not going to be drawn into protracted negotiations lasting weeks or months."

**BOMB VICTIMS:** Refugees who have been dishoused because of indiscriminate Israeli bombing in West Beirut are collecting water from a construction site where they have set up shelter.

## Over Habib's remarks

# Beirut talks in trouble

BEIRUT, July 1 (Agencies) — Talks on neutralizing Palestinian commando presence in Beirut ran into fresh snags Thursday after U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was reported to have said that Lebanese nationalists should lay down their arms while rightists need not.

Nationalist sources said they had refused a request from Habib that they should hand over their guns when the Lebanese Army is deployed in mainly West Beirut following a Palestinian withdrawal.

Habib has been in Beirut for more than two weeks acting as intermediary — together with the Lebanese government — between Israel and the Palestinian commandos.

Israel is demanding the departure of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a condition for lifting the siege of Beirut. One thing on which all parties are more or less agreed is that the Lebanese army should be deployed in West Beirut. Controlled hitherto by the PLO, Syrian peacekeeping forces and Lebanese nationalists.

Nationalist sources said National Movement leader Walid Jumblatt favored the neutralization of all of Beirut and had been told by the government several days ago that arms would be laid down both in the west and in the eastern sector. But Jumblatt objected when he heard Wednesday from Habib that the disarmament did not apply to East Beirut, controlled by the rightwing Phalangist Party which is cooperating with Israel.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal paramilitary group, had also rejected the proposal, the sources said, as had Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, one of the key negotiators. It was not clear whether the demand had originated with Israel, but government sources said Habib had argued that the nationalists should be disarmed because they had fought in the past alongside the Palestinians.

State-run Beirut radio quoted Foreign Minister Fuad Butros as saying the disarmament of the nationalists was a matter for the Lebanese government which would do it when the situation warranted.

The new dispute overshadowed the main negotiations on the fate of the Palestinians, but these continued with Habib holding a fresh round of meetings with Lebanese leaders.

Although the Palestinians continue to deny it, Lebanese government sources said they have offered to pull out of the country subject to a range of conditions. The sources said argument was continuing over whether the PLO could maintain an office in Beirut as it does in most other Arab capitals. The U.S. is

reported to be agreeable to this, but Israel has rejected it.

The sources said the PLO was now for the first time trying to put its position on paper. But there was little sign that a speedy agreement was in sight. Prime Minister Wazzan told reporters after meeting President Elias Sarkis: "We are in a stage where we cannot put forward practical steps for a solution, but we are trying to reach a consensus."

Western diplomats fear that if an agreement on evacuating the Palestinian commandos is not reached almost immediately, Israel will abandon a ceasefire in force since last Friday and renew attacks on Beirut, possibly trying to storm it.

The Israelis kept up the psychological pressure on the Lebanese capital by flying reconnaissance missions shortly after Wednesday midnight and dropping flares over the city, leading many people to think their much-feared assault was starting.

Fears of sectarian strife have increased following reports of clashes between rival militiamen in a front-line area in the mountains east of Beirut. There has been some dispute over the participants in the clashes, with the Phalangist Party radio saying they involved Israeli and Syrian troops.

But nationalist and Druze sources said the clashes could lead to a sectarian war, which could spread to West Beirut if the Palestinians left, the nationalists were disarmed and the Phalangists tried to move in.

## Gen. Bignone becomes president

BUENOS AIRES, July 1 (R) — Retired army General Reynaldo Bignone became Argentina's latest military president Thursday facing major economic problems and discord among the armed forces.

Replacing ousted Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, who led Argentina to war with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, Gen. Bignone, 62, is committed to return the country to democratic rule within two years. He will preside over a 10-man cabinet including only one military officer in what is seen by the political establishment as a further sign of his determination to ease the country back to civilian rule.

Although a split in the armed forces prompted the air force and navy to pull out of government affairs, Gen. Bignone's appointment has been well received by politicians. He has placated the country's top moderate political leaders by pledging to lift a six-year

ban on party politics on taking office and to hand over power to an elected government by March 1984.

His appointment of Jose Dagnino Pastore, a 48-year-old, Harvard-trained economic consultant and banker, as economy minister has been equally welcomed. Dagnino Pastore has not spelt out how he plans to tackle the country's worst economic crisis this century.

But Gen. Bignone has further enhanced his prestige with politicians by promising to take into account their demands for major changes in economic policy in order to promote higher wages and employment.

Argentina is going through its worst economic crisis marked by plummeting industrial output, world record inflation reaching an annual 150 percent, and a foreign debt of \$36 billion equivalent to three and a half years' exports.

led for withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon and disarming of PLO troops now facing an Israeli siege in west Beirut. But they had not explicitly called for the Palestinian commandos to leave, as Israel has demanded.

Finally, Reagan said, he hopes that "once and for all" there can be a solution of the problems of the Palestinians along the lines established by the 1978 Camp David peace accords, which envisioned Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Reagan said he was aware of reports that while Haig was giving strong backing to Israel on Lebanon, different signals were being sent by the White House. Some officials attributed Haig's resignation last week in part to unhappiness about these alleged conflicting signals.

Reagan denied there had been a "dual track" approach. Much of the policy lead on Lebanon had come from special U.S. envoy Philip Habib through the State Department, Reagan said. And when talks had been held at different levels, they had been communicated fully to other involved agencies.

The president said repeatedly he could not discuss the negotiating effort, the possibility of U.S. punitive actions against Israel or other aspects of the crisis in detail while delicate negotiations were under way to try to end it. "I have to walk a very narrow line in answering," he said.

"We want the bloodshed to end," Reagan said. "We didn't want it to start." But he said the ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians had been broken, an apparent reference to artillery shelling of Israeli settlements from Lebanon just before the invasion was launched.

Reagan said he doesn't want "yes men" around him, but prefers discussion and debate on foreign policy and other decisions. After that, the president said, he decides, and foreign policy comes from the Oval Office, with the help of a fine Secretary of State. He said Haig was such a secretary and George M. Shultz will be too.

Reagan said there would be no change in U.S. foreign policy because of the resignation of Haig, a resignation whose circumstances he declined to discuss.

He also defended his decision, which has angered most of the nations of Western Europe, to try to block European participation in the Soviet natural-gas pipeline to Europe.

## Brezhnev sends message to Fahd

TAIF, July 1 (SPA) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated King Fahd on his accession to the throne following the death of King Khaled. Brezhnev hoped that the two countries would cooperate in bringing peace to war-torn Lebanon.

The message said: "Rest assured that we in the Soviet Union move toward improving cooperation between our two countries in the interest of the Soviet and Saudi peoples." The message is the second that Brezhnev is sending to Fahd since the death of Khaled — the first one being a condolence message on the death of Khaled.

## Beshir Gemayel arrives in Taif

TAIF, July 1 (SPA) — The Lebanese rightist militia commander Beshir Gemayel flew here Thursday night in response to an invitation from an Arab Ministerial Committee trying to put an end to Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

He was greeted at the airport by the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, Gen. Ali-Al-Sha'er. Immediately on arrival, Gemayel headed for the conference hall where the committee is holding its deliberations.

## 2 arrested in Vatican

VATICAN CITY, July 1 (R) — Police arrested a Frenchwoman carrying a fake gun a New Zealander with a knife in St. Peter's Square Wednesday, minutes before Pope John Paul's weekly general audience, police sources said. No charges have as yet been made against the two and police did not immediately name them.

## Hostages released

BANGKOK, July 1 (AP) — A Sri Lankan hijacker, his Italian wife and son boarded a jetliner bound for his homeland Thursday where possible arrest awaited him.

Newsman saw the three board an Air Lanka Tristar jet at Don Muang International Airport where the hijacker, 33-year-old Sepala Ekanayaka, had held an Alitalia Jumbo jet and its passengers hostage for 32 hours, threatening to blow them up.

Earlier, Ekanayaka received \$300,000 and a promise of safe passage to his homeland Thursday for releasing more than 100 hostages from an Alitalia Jumbo jet he had threatened to blow up. Thailand's Communications Minister Amorn Sirigaya said.

After releasing his hostages, Ekanayaka emerged from the Boeing 747 flashing a double-fisted victory salute. His wife, Anna Aldovrandi, 29, and three-and-a-half-year-old son, free, flew into Bangkok from Rome a few hours earlier. Ekanayaka wants custody of the child and does not seem too interested in his estranged wife, Thai authorities said.

Amorn said the hijacker agreed to free the hostages after a two-hour talk with his wife aboard the aircraft and after receiving the money from Alitalia. "I think it is the love for the little boy that led to the hijacking," Amorn said.

When asked whether the hijacker may have been mentally deranged, Amorn said that was for a doctor to decide.

Amorn said the Thais would not arrest Ekanayaka and that the Sri Lankan ambassador to Thailand, Manel Abeysekera, had promised he would not be harmed.

Amorn said bomb experts were inspecting what the hijacker claimed were sticks of dynamite with which he had threatened to blow up the jet. As part of what Amorn called "a gentlemen's agreement," the hijacker left the devices behind on the aircraft.

Ekanayaka and his wife were picked up at planeside by a vehicle in which the hijacker's son and the wife's younger brother were waiting.

Ekanayaka, who has a history of narcotics offenses, hijacked the aircraft on a flight between New Delhi and Bangkok early Wednesday.

## Diana celebrates 21st birthday

LONDON, July 1 (AFP) — Princess Diana of Wales, who ten days ago gave birth to a son and future king of England, Thursday celebrated her 21st birthday by receiving family and friends.

Her husband, Prince Charles, is said to have decided to wait until autumn to organize a grand birthday ball for Diana who is now the mother of Prince William of Wales, second in succession to the British throne after his father.

Diana, who is now living at the royal family's Kensington Palace in the heart of London, Thursday received visits from her father, Earl Spencer and his second wife, Raine, daughter of the celebrated romantic novelist Barbara Cartland.

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## Prince Abdullah views Guard's housing project

TAIF, July 1 (SPA) — Prince Abdullah, crown prince and commander of the National Guard, inspected Thursday the Guard's fifth housing project here. He was accompanied by his deputy, Prince Badr. The two princes were met at the site by the Guard's secretary for technical affairs, Abdul Rahman Abu Humaid, and a number of senior officers.

Prince Abdullah was shown the project's lay-out and briefed by Adel ibn Abdul Mohsen Al-Mandil, the Guard's assistant director for housing and military cantonments. He then toured the site.

The projects first phase will cover a half-a-million-square-meter area at the cost of SR975 million. It will take 27 months to complete. It calls for the construction of 1,144 housing units for the officers and men.

Each unit have a 266 square meter area. It also provides for building 80 villas of a 460 square meter area each for the officers and three villas of a 627 square meter area each for the more senior staff.

In addition to the dwellings, the project also will have separate boys' and girls' schools, kindergartens, desalination plants, clinics, mosque, shopping centers, social centers, clubs and public parks. Residents also will enjoy an integrated network of public services, including water, sewage and drainage facilities, as well as roads, telephone lines, electricity, parking lots and gardens around the small city.

The project takes into account the architectural style of this historical resort city. Islamic arches will be used to decorate the facades of the housing units.

## Grant highlights UNICEF efforts to aid Lebanon

By Javid Hassan  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, July 1 — Nearly 900,000 women and children have been affected by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Of these, 60,000 are probably in "risk situation", James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, told a press conference here Thursday. "It is always difficult to provide relief during a war, but UNICEF because of its apolitical character has been able to do the job much more effectively than other agencies," Grant said.

He said 50 percent of the \$5 million UNICEF contribution has already been disbursed. Besides four chartered flights to Damascus, and four major convoys of goods have sent to West Beirut. The relief operations are being handled by 60 people in Lebanon.

The U.N. secretary general, Grant said, has appointed a special commission headed by the Swedish Ambassador to the United Nations which includes the representatives of UNICEF, and the World Food Program to assess the relief requirements of the war-torn people of Lebanon. "It is very clear that the need is going to be much more than \$5 million."

Replying to a question on his assessment of the financial needs of the relief operations, Grant said it is too early to form an assessment since the special commission has yet to begin its stocktaking. He, however, referred to the lead role UNICEF played in Kampuchea in 1980 to save the Kampuchians from "the brink of disaster." At that time UNICEF had monitored a \$800-million relief program.

Grant observed what was happening in Lebanon was "loud" emergency — emergency caused by war and earthquakes etc. The second type is silent emergency such as illiteracy, disease, undernourishment and poverty. He said Saudi Arabia has always been in the forefront in the battle against silent emergency, which claims more than 40,000 children in the world every day.

Grant said that apart from the \$1 million contribution of the Saudi Arabian government, UNICEF has also collected more than SR2 million from the citizens of the Kingdom through the efforts of Prince Talal, special envoy of UNICEF, while the worldwide private contribution is \$50 million per year. Praising the fund-raising abilities of Prince Talal, Grant disclosed that UNICEF will be sending him on an extensive tour of several countries to swell UNICEF funds.

### BRIEFS

SANAA, (SPA) — A Swiss electronics company has concluded a 300 million Yemeni riyal contract with the Saudi Meteorological Station in North Yemen to carry out the development of Sanaa airport's satellite station. Work is expected to be completed in two months enabling the station to receive information relayed by space satellites on weather conditions.

JEDDAH. — The Gulf Riyad Bank has increased its authorized capital from \$8 million to \$25 million as of June 30, the bank's officials have announced Thursday. Now the paid up capital stands at \$20 million, a statement by the bank said. The Gulf Riyad Bank, based in Bahrain, is a joint venture between the Saudi Riyad Bank and Credit Lyonnais of France the first holds 60 percent of the capital and the latter 40.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — The Committee for Releasing Indebted Prisoners received more donations Thursday from individuals and companies on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan. The money received Thursday totalled SR175,850. During the last few days, the committee has received more than SR4 million.

JEDDAH. — Abdullah Muhammad Qualia, governor of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, will lead the Saudi delegation to a conference in Honolulu next month on improvement of natural, subterranean and dam water resources. The delegation will include Issam Jamjoom, the corporation's deputy governor, and a number of engineers and technicians.

The conference, Okaz reported Thursday, will discuss new desalting methods in the world and will be kept abreast with recent research and experiments in this field, according to Abdul Aziz Nassif, the Western Region Desalination Director. Qualia will preside over some of the sessions of this important conference.

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FASTING: Ramadan, the month of fasting, colors the daily life with a special touch. Before the iftar time (fast breaking) small stalls selling such items as sambusak, qataef, kinafah, rigag, baglawi, mushabak and others dot the streets (above pictures). They only come to the fore with the advent of Ramadan.

## 4,442 donums treated in Qatif

QATIF, June 30 (SPA) — Qatif branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water has treated 4,442 donums and 12,570 trees as well as 12 pilot fields in the past three months, a spokesman for the branch has said.

Hassan Al-Khammas, the branch's acting director, said that during the same period, 12,780 cattle heads were also treated, while 12 million chicken were immunized.

Moreover, the 91 poultry farms in the area produced 13 million eggs and 517,000 chicken. Meanwhile, agricultural instructors visited 180 farms in Qatif and gave guidance to the farmers, during the three months. And recently, the branch prepared and finalized a number of agricultural projects and submitted them to the ministry for approval and implementation.

In a separate development, SR1 million are allocated for 38 agricultural, health, cultural and social projects under the 1982/83 budget of the Social Development Center, Khalifa Al-Naim, the center's director here, has said.

The projects include construction of kindergartens and girls schools, subsidies to producing families and to women activity groups. Total cost of this chapter is SR220,000. Another SR160,000 has been earmarked for summer camps and training at rural clubs. A project to improve lodgings will cost SR150,000.

## On steel production Saudi group trains in Britain

LONDON, July 1 (LPS) — A group of apprentice steelworkers from Saudi Arabia is in Britain for training on skills needed to run the new steel production complex under construction in Jubail.

The apprentices (fitters, electricians and pipe fitters) are split into two groups: one is at the British Steel Corporation's Teesside Training Center in north east England, the other at another BSC training center in Scunthorpe. The training began with basic mechanical and electrical engineering, as well as English language instruction, which is continuing alongside the specialist training.

Later in the program the apprentices will be given training at plants which will include experience of electric-arc steel-making. All the men are employed by the Saudi Iron and Steel Company (Hadeed) and after their initial instruction in Britain they will undergo further training in Saudi Arabia. It is intended that they will qualify in time to work in Jubail when the steel works and rolling mills become operational in 1984-85.

The U.K. training program was arranged

through British Steel's Overseas Services subsidiary which has operated the scheme for some years. The program finishes at the end of 1982.

The Saudi Iron and Steel Company, the agreement for which was signed in 1979, is a joint venture between The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and the West German Korf-Stahl. SABIC holds 80 percent of the equity while the German partners own the remaining 20. The company's complex, once completed in 1985, will produce 800,000 tons of steel billets, reinforcing rods and bars and sponge iron.

SABIC is a state-owned corporation in charge of implementing the Kingdom's industrialization program. It began with basic industries, which represent Phase 1 of the industrialization program. More than SR10 billion has been channeled so far into the five petrochemical industries, two iron and steel and one fertilizer complexes being constructed in joint ventures with leading firms of the world.

## Prayer Times

Thursday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:17	4:12	3:43	3:26	3:50	4:15
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:25	12:25	11:57	11:44	12:08	12:38
Asr (Afternoon)	3:44	3:46	3:18	3:10	3:34	4:09
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:08	7:15	6:47	6:37	7:02	7:36
Isha (Night)	9:08	9:15	8:47	8:37	9:02	9:36



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## To send emissaries

## France to continue Lebanon peace bid

PARIS, July 1 (Agencies) — France is to send envoys to a number of countries within the next few days to seek support for a negotiated solution to the Lebanese crisis. External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has said.

He told the French National Assembly (parliament) that France's diplomatic efforts to end the confrontation between Israeli forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would include the dispatch of envoys. He made no mention of the countries involved, but informed sources said the diplomatic effort would probably be aimed mainly to Arab countries.

Cheysson told deputies: "The Palestinian people have legitimate rights ... the same as the people of Israel, the right to a country, to a state." The destruction of Beirut, the bombing of — death of that city, is a crime against humanity," he added.

Cheysson said that for France, "the representative for the Palestinian people in negotiations is the PLO." Until now, France has stressed that the PLO, which has an information office in France, is only one of the representatives, and not the sole representative.

Meanwhile, a government communiqué said the French government will continue its work for a peaceful solution to the Lebanese

crisis despite the failure of a U.N. Security Council resolution it had backed. The French-proposed Security Council resolution had called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the immediate Beirut area. It was vetoed Saturday by the United States, the only nation on the 15-member council that had opposed it. Hours later, the U.N. General Assembly passed a similar resolution with only the United States and Israel opposing.

A communiqué issued after the weekly cabinet meeting of French President Francois Mitterrand said the Security Council resolution had been proposed to neutralize Beirut, separate enemy forces and give the PLO the opportunity for an honorable departure from the Lebanese capital.

"The vote of one permanent member of the Security Council caused this initiative to fail," the communiqué said. I said, however, that "hope had not been lost" to bring peace to the area through the implementation of Security Council resolutions and "a respect for the elementary principles of justice and law."

"French authorities will not stop working in this direction and it was evident at the European Common Market summit that other members shared the views of our country," the communiqué said.

## Move on rights violation planned against Turkey

OSLO, July 1 (AP) — France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Denmark were reported ready Wednesday to haul Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission for alleged political suppression and prison torture under the current military regime.

Well-informed diplomatic sources, who asked not to be named, said an announcement of the joint move may come already Thursday. There was no immediate official confirmation here, but in Stockholm, official sources indicated an announcement was imminent. In Copenhagen, a spokesman of the Danish foreign ministry's legal department said he could not comment "at this time."

According to Norwegian newspapers, legal experts from the five countries, who met in Oslo earlier this month, have reached the conclusion that the available evidence offers a "water-tight" legal basis for a case against Turkey.

According to Oslo's Verdens Gang, the experts have enough material on hand "good enough" to expect that the commission will

accept the case and that "the complaining countries can win it." The Human Rights Commission has been set up by the 21-nation European Council, a consultative assembly of parliamentarians. The commission's role is to evaluate complaints and report to the human rights tribunal and the ministerial committee with which any further action rests.

The Turkish government recently sent a special emissary to Scandinavia to warn against the move which has been under consideration for months. Turkey does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Human Rights Tribunal, and the emissary left the impression that Turkey may withdraw from the European Council if any action is taken against it.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian federation of trade unions is bringing complaints of human rights violations by Turkey as well as Poland in the International Labor Organization (ILO). The labor newspaper *Arbeiderbladet* reported Wednesday that the French trade unions will join the Norwegian move as far as Poland is concerned.

The newspaper quoted Karl Nandrup Dahl, the Norwegian federation's legal affairs spokesman, as saying that ILO's executive committee will discuss the complaint and offer the Turkish government an opportunity to respond to the charges before any further action is undertaken.

In Istanbul, Abdullah Basturk, leader of the now banned leftwing Confederation of Labor (DISK), claimed in a military court Wednesday he was tortured during the first six days under detention after his arrest two years ago. Basturk was being interrogated at a court in Istanbul where he and 51 other executive members of Disk were being tried for their lives on charges of trying to overthrow the system by use of force, and aiming to establish a Communist state in Turkey.



PROTEST: With placards in English and Hindi, angry demonstrators massed outside U.S. Embassy in New Delhi Wednesday accusing the U.S. of backing the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Demonstrators with similar slogans in Calcutta recently ransacked the American Library and tore down the U.S. flag.

## Bitter attack on U.S.

## Pakistan dubs invasion tyrannical slaughter

ISLAMABAD, July 1 (Agencies) — Pakistan, which plays a key role in American strategy in south Asia, has told the U.S. it regards Israel's invasion of Lebanon as "tyrannical slaughter" which must end immediately.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said his government was well aware of the indignation, anguish and anger in the country at Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Pakistani newspapers and some political parties have bitterly attacked the U.S. for not using its influence to restrain Israel and they have called for a review of Pakistan's relations with the U.S.

Yaqub Khan said calculations about Pakistan's national interests and its relations with a

superpower like the U.S., especially in the case of Lebanon, should not be incompatible. "However, the calculation of whether an attitude to a superpower ... should be modified is a calculation that has to be very carefully undertaken," he stated.

"The main criteria is what is the national interest and how far can we go." Last year, American military supplies were resumed to Pakistan which will get \$3.2 billion in military and economic aid over the next five years.

Meanwhile, a senior member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Wednesday met Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali to seek Egypt's help in face of Israel's demands to the PLO to lay down its arms and leave Lebanon.

Foreign Ministry sources said Ahmad Sidqi Al-Dajjani, a member of the PLO executive committee, asked Ali to intensify efforts to consolidate the existing ceasefire around Beirut. Dajjani is the first senior PLO official to hold such a meeting overtly since Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel three years ago. The PLO wants Israel to pull back five kms from Beirut to allow them discuss without pressure the Palestinian presence with the Lebanese government. The sources said that the PLO argued that it wanted to abide by whatever decisions it would reach with the legitimate Lebanese authorities — not those dictated by the Israeli occupation forces.

The Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament), in a strongly worded statement, Wednesday attacked the U.S. for a "hesitant and passive stand toward the Israeli aggression on both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples." The statement, issued by the assembly's Foreign and Arab Relations Commission, said that the U.S. policy was preventing the international community from dealing firmly with the situation because of the use of the American veto in the U.N. Security Council.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is investigating charges that its vocational training center at Sibliin, in Lebanon, has been used for military purposes.

He was responding to allegations by Israel that UNRWA had allowed its facilities to be used as arsenals and training centers by the PLO. One of the examples cited in published reports was the UNRWA vocational school at Sibliin, near Sidon. The spokesman said it had so far been established that the Sibliin school was forced to close because of the fighting in Lebanon early in June and was occupied by Israeli forces June 22.

## PLO's schools, factories closed

BEIRUT, July 1 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization, which before Israel's invasion had a bureaucracy and infrastructure larger than those of many small nations, is still paying fighters, running hospitals and baking bread.

Its factories and schools have shut down, some destroyed in the Israeli invasion and air raids and others shuttered for the wartime mobilization. "Like England and France in the 1940s, some of our operations like the schools and factories and administrative councils in the camps have stopped. There's almost no one left in the camps now, anyway, after the air raids and the bombing and the rocketing," Mahmoud Labadi, the PLO's chief spokesman, said.

"But we are still feeding people, and our hospitals are still functioning. In war time, the need for hospitals is greater than in peace time," Labadi added in an interview.

Next to Labadi's office on Afif Tibi Street in southern Beirut's Fakhani neighborhood, Palestinian commandos and workmen dug through the rubble of an apartment building that house the staff offices of the PLO's internal security department. Last week, Israeli planes bombed the seven-story building into a landslide of concrete, metal and orange canvas curtains.

With a budget which well-placed sources estimated at \$1 billion a year before the invasion, the PLO has most of the trappings of a sovereign nation. PLO brokers play the world's stock markets, PLO agriculturists operate farms in Africa and PLO representatives maintain embassies with full diplomatic status in such countries as the Soviet Union and Iran as well as information offices in Western Europe.

In Lebanon, where about 500,000 of the world's estimated four million Palestinians live, the PLO still has its own police, ambulances, doctors, daily newspaper, news

## Greece, Cyprus reach accord on next steps

ATHENS, July 1 (R) — Greece and Cyprus reached broad agreement Wednesday on ways to speed progress on Cypriot reunification through international action, diplomatic sources said.

Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis discussed with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu ways of overcoming the inconclusive talks between the two communities on the island. Cyprus has been divided between Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities since Turkey's invasion in 1974.

Greek officials did not specify which options the leaders had chosen to adopt but said they had reached broad consensus on the next steps. Diplomatic sources said the options included a request to the United Nations to put pressure on Turkey, including possible sanctions, if it did not withdraw its 17,000 troops from northern Cyprus.

Another possibility was to ask an outside power to arbitrate or mediate in the dispute, while a third was that the intercommunal talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots should be upgraded by bringing in other U.N. members.

## Beirut attack unacceptable, Percy tells Israel

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — The Israeli government has been told that an invasion of west Beirut would be "unacceptable" to the United States, Senator Charles H. Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Wednesday.

After a closed hearing with Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, Percy said he had personally conveyed this message to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and he believed the Reagan administration also had done so.

Percy also said he saw signs of hope for averting such an attack, which he said "would be just utter disaster."

Percy said the high number of civilian casualties that have died from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon have changed Americans' attitude toward Israel. The best estimate, he said, is that 10,000 innocent people have been killed in the invasion. "The terrible human tragedies that are occurring are having a perceptible change in attitudes and feelings," he said.

Percy cited the change in Americans' attitude toward Israel as one reason for the heated exchanges between Begin and the committee in a closed hearing last week. He described it as "the roughest meeting we've ever had to my knowledge in the history of the Senate with a chief of state." "It would be worse if force moved into Beirut," he said.

"It is unacceptable to the United States government — both the executive branch and the Congress, in my judgment — for that invasion to take place, knowing ahead of time without any equivocation of the huge civilian casualties — the innocent civilians — that would suffer as a result of that action."

He said west Beirut is "a densely packed area" and "there's no place for these hundreds of thousands of people to go." Stoessel declined to go into detail about his meeting with the committee, describing it only as "a very useful discussion." But Percy said Stoessel had "described the situation (in Lebanon) as just literally devastating." He said he has "no doubt" that Shultz would be confirmed to succeed Haig after "vigorous session" with the committee "and that we will have a continuous (foreign) policy." "He will be an outstanding secretary of state," Percy said.

## Gootman's trial set for Sept. 8

TEL AVIV, July 1 (AP) — Alan Harry Gootman, charged with murder in the shooting at the dome of the Al Aqsa and Omar Mosques in occupied Jerusalem, will go on trial Sept. 8, his defense lawyers, Liorit Daniel, said Wednesday.

Ms. Daniel said Gootman would plead innocent. Earlier this week, court-appointed psychiatrists ruled that Gootman, a 38-year-old immigrant from Baltimore, was mentally competent to stand trial. His lawyer said she would base her plea both on mental incompetence — presenting psychiatrists to refute the court-appointed psychiatrists' finding — and on a claim that Gootman did not do the shooting.

Gootman was arrested after the shooting April 11 when police cornered the gunman in the mosque compound. He has been charged with murder by shooting several people.

Ms. Daniel said the court had scheduled 12 days of trial sessions through September. A panel of three judges will hear the case. Israel has no jury system.

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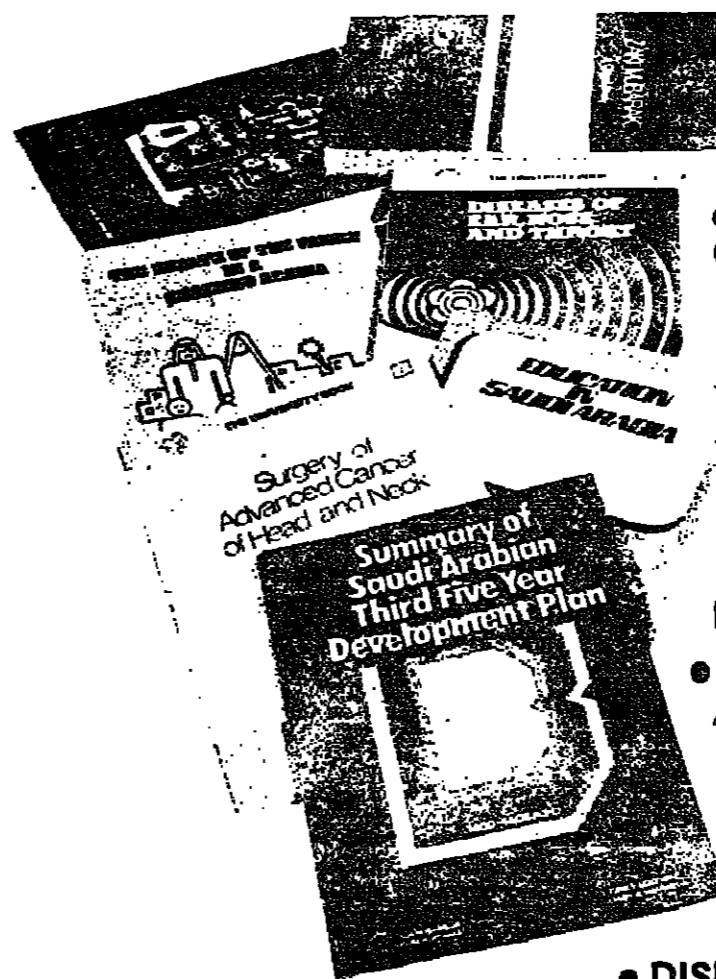
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## Reaffirms claim over Belize

## Guatemala declares siege against rebels

GUATEMALA CITY, July 1 (AP) — President Efraín Ríos Montt declared a state of siege in Guatemala Wednesday night and announced a major offensive to smash leftist guerrillas battling his military regime. "This is a measure to combat the insurgency," the army general told a nationwide radio and television audience.

Taking effect Thursday, the government will set up military courts to try those suspected of terrorist activity and institute the death penalty for anyone convicted. Ríos Montt's announcement came at the end of a one-month offer of amnesty to the guerrillas to surrender.

Ríos Montt said 1,800 of an estimated 6,000 men and women in four guerrilla groups surrendered under the amnesty, which expired at midnight.

Against the others, he promised a general mobilization of Guatemala's 17,000-man army for what he called "a no-holds-barred war against subversion." The president had said earlier this would include a callup of all men between the ages of 18 and 30 who had previous military service.

"There will be peace and respect for those who act within the law, and war and firing squads for the subversives," the president said.

Ríos Montt did not say how long the state of siege would last or whether it would suspend individual rights guaranteed by the constitution. He said it would not include a curfew.

Leftist guerrillas have been active intermittently in Guatemala for the last 20 years, but their number and strength grew dramatically during the past four years under the rightist military regime that was overthrown March '73 by officers seeking a more moderate image.

Ríos Montt, a self-described "born-again Christian," was named head of a three-man military junta installed by the coup's engineers. He disbanded the Junta June 8 and made himself sole ruler.

An estimated 2,000 persons, mainly peasants, have died in political violence in Guatemala so far this year between the guerrillas and government troops backed by right-wing militiamen.

Guerrilla leaders had rejected the amnesty, vowing to continue their struggle. Military sources said many of those who sought a pardon were only insurgent supporters and peasants seeking army protection from rural violence.

The state of siege is the latest in a series of steps Gen. Ríos Montt has used to consolidate his rule after coming to power. Recently he replaced the country's 324 mayors with handpicked appointees. On Tuesday, his government ordered that all official communications must be issued by the presidential public relations office.

In another development, Ríos Montt reaffirmed Guatemala's century-old claim over neighboring Belize, a former British colony gaining its independence last September. Guatemala would now reassume freedom of action to find a way to satisfy its rights over Belize within the boundaries of international law, he said. The general added that Guatemala's attitude was justified because it did not recognize the terms of agreement signed in March last year between Guatemala, Belize and Britain.

He said the accord lacked validity because Britain had failed to comply with its stipulations. The agreement, which was to set the stage for Guatemalan recognition of Belizean sovereignty, ran around a year ago over a disagreement on Guatemala's use of two tiny Belizean atolls in the Caribbean Sea.

Gen. Ríos Montt's statements marked the first time the country's new military government had issued a written statement pressing Guatemala's claim over Belize. On June 7, Guatemala's Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo had told reporters his government wanted to open negotiations with Britain over Belize. To deter any Guatemalan military action, Britain has stationed 1,800 troops and four Harrier jump jets in Belize.

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## In accused spy's testimony

## Seychelles raid regretted

VICTORIA, Seychelles July 1 (AP) — Self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchev testified he regretted joining a coup plot in the Seychelles when he discovered the nation was not a strict Marxist state. "I realized the people here are poor but happy, proud that they are not against their government. That they are not anybody's stooges," Dolinchev said Wednesday.

He was beginning his own defense after the prosecution rested its case on a charge of levying war against the Seychelles, a section of the treason law.

Five other defendants already have pleaded guilty to charges resulting from the failed coup attempt last Nov. 25. In South Africa, 43 mercenaries are facing trial for allegedly hijacking an Air-India plane to escape from the Seychelles when the coup attempt went awry at the airport.

Dolinchev began his defense by citing from his interview with a United Nations commission of inquiry on the coup attempt. The commission said in March it suspected South Africa had at least foreknowledge of the plot.

The self-admitted member of the South African National Intelligence Service repeated charges that his government had given tacit approval to the plot. He also said the

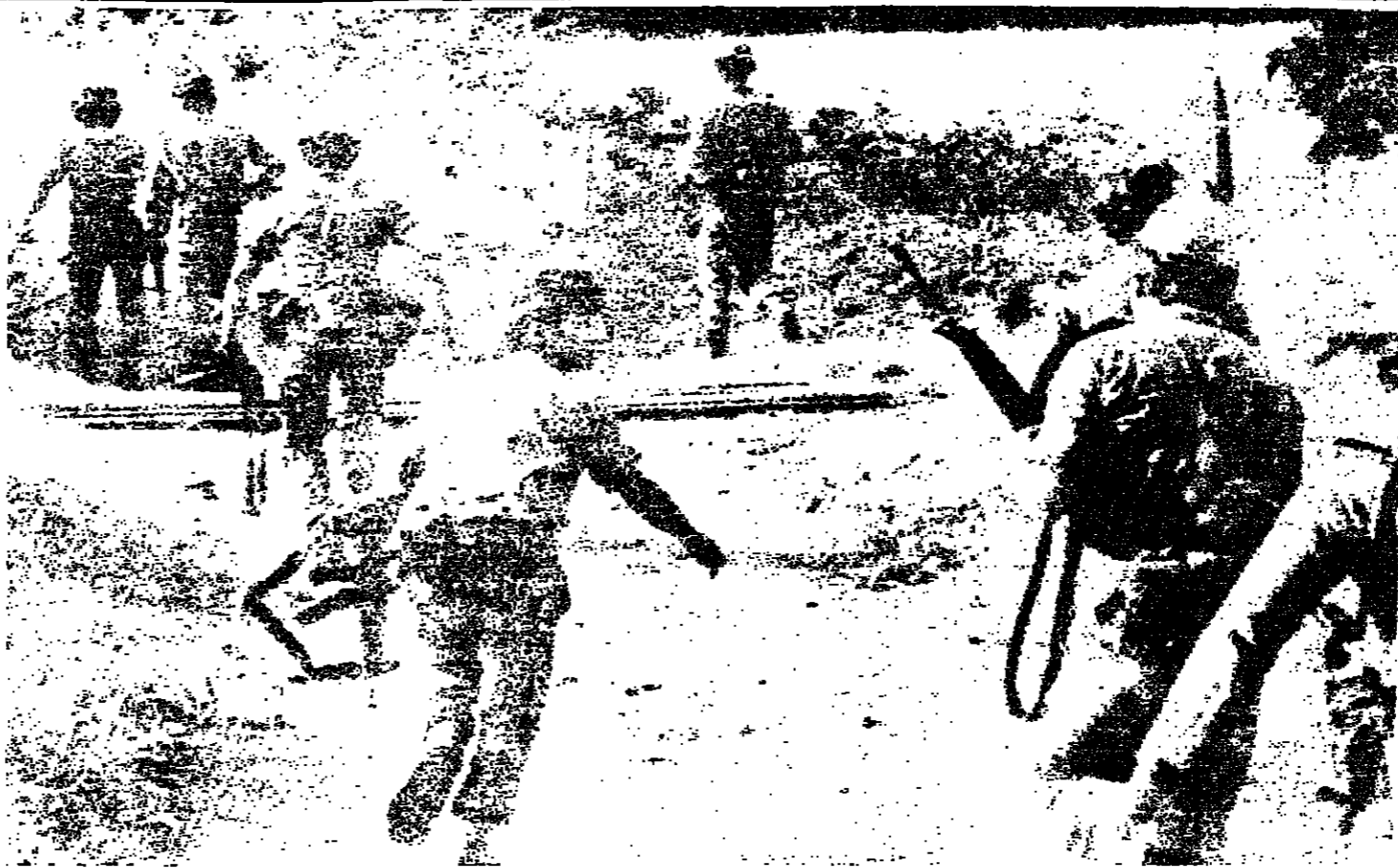
Kenyan government was to have flown in troops and police, with the mercenaries withdrawing on the same plane after the coup succeeded. Kenya has vehemently denied any involvement.

Dolinchev said he had understood President Albert René's government was a strict Marxist regime, allied with the Soviet Union and aided by Libya. He said he arrived ahead of the main party of mercenaries to scout out the island and realized he was wrong. But he said he could not turn against his colleagues.

"I was a sort of an independent member of the operation. I came here to assess the situation independently," he said.

Dolinchev also said coup leader "Mad Mike" Hoare, who is on trial in South Africa had not been frank with him. He said there had been agreement that arms for the coup would arrive separately. Dolinchev said he found after his arrival that a suitcase given to him by Hoare contained an AK-47 assault rifle.

The coup was uncovered when the main group of mercenaries were passing through customs at the airport and a security guard found an AK-47 in a false bottom of one of the mercenaries' suitcases.



SEARCH: An El Salvadoran government patrol sets out in search of guerrillas who blocked a major highway near San Vicente Tuesday.

## May take weeks to repair damage

## Rebels dynamite Salvador power unit

SAN SALVADOR, July 1 (Agencies) — Leftist guerrillas dynamited another power installation Wednesday, leaving large areas of El Salvador without electricity. Army fighter planes responded by bombing and strafing guerrilla hideouts on the Guazapa Volcano, 27 kilometers northwest of the capital.

The state electric company announced it will ration power in some neighborhoods and give priority to factories and plants as a result of the latest guerrilla attacks. Most of the country's industries are located in the capital. "The system has not collapsed yet but it is badly weakened," an electric company spokesman, who asked anonymity, said in a telephone interview. He said it will take weeks to repair the damage done to the country's electric grid.

The guerrillas warned in a clandestine broadcast Tuesday night they were expanding their fight to the entire country. An estimated 34,000 persons have been killed during the past 32 months in the leftist war for power here.

"We are generalizing our military action to the entire country. We are deepening the economic crisis and reminding the dictatorship that our forces are everywhere," the guerrilla radio Venceremos Broadcast said.

Whole districts of the capital and more than five provincial cities were without electricity Wednesday morning as a result of week-long guerrilla attacks on power plants.

lines and transformers.

Shortly before dawn Wednesday, about 50 guerrillas armed with rocket-propelled grenades attacked and dynamited a switching-and-distribution unit at Quezaltepeque, 24 kilometers west of the capital, leaving more than 100,000 persons without electricity, a local commander said.

## Honduran Army warns FMLN

TEGUCIGALPA, July 1 (AFP) — The Honduran Army warned that it would not "tolerate the presence in our country" of Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas from neighboring El Salvador.

The statement, which accused the FMLN of "terrorist and subversive acts" against Honduras, was issued in response to newspaper reports that the FMLN had ordered its forces "to annihilate Honduran troops" because of alleged anti-guerrilla attacks on Salvadoran territory.

The army charged that the FMLN had been able to carry out their attacks in Honduras through the collaboration of "Honduran traitors." Honduran troops were now carrying out "vigilance and protection" missions along the frontier with El Salvador, it said.

## 'Attempt to weaken Chirac'

## Cabinet plans to split Paris

PARIS, July 1 (AP) — Conservative opposition leaders have heatedly condemned a government proposal Wednesday to split the city of Paris up into 20 small towns.

Conservatives contended the proposal was a thinly disguised attempt to weaken the power of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, who is also the head of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) Party and the most powerful figure of the right.

The unexpected measure was announced after the weekly cabinet session of Socialist French President Francois Mitterrand. A cabinet communiqué said the proposal conformed with the Socialist administration's wishes to decentralize the government.

Chirac, who is virtually assured re-election if the present laws regarding Paris are kept intact, said the cabinet proposal was "totally contrary to the formal pledges made by the President and government."

Chirac held an emergency session with his aides after the cabinet announcement and said he would hold a news conference on the issue. "This proposal effectively would break up Paris and considerably increases the cost of running it," said Chirac, an unsuccessful candidate in last year's French presidential elections. Other conservative reaction: were equally harsh.

"This new Socialist project for Paris is scandalous," said Yves Galland, an official with the conservative Union for French Democracy (UDF) Party. "They are trying to weaken the power and thus the efficiency of the Paris mayor. They are creating grave possibilities of conflicts that are harmful to all citizens."

Philippe Malaud, president of the National Center of Independents which is part of the right's coalition, called the Socialist proposal

"a pure and simple swindling."

The cabinet proposal now goes to the French National Assembly where it stands an excellent chance for approval because of the outright Socialist majority in that body.

Under the bill, Paris would be divided into 20 sections that would be given full municipal rights, its own mayor and a city council with representatives directly elected by voters in that district. All of the 20 municipalities, however, would still be called Paris.

The city council representatives in each district would then elect delegates to a citywide Paris council, whose delegates would be in charge of nominating an overall mayor of Paris.

The city of Paris currently is divided into districts, and each district presently has its own mayor. The mayors, however, are all under Chirac, who is directly elected Parisian voters from all districts.

In announcing the bill, the French cabinet noted that the new plan would give voters more say in the running of government. The cabinet said the proposed law for electing an overall city mayor would be applied in cities throughout France, although the project would initially just start with Paris.

Paris, a high-rent metropolis which over the years has seen its working class residents progressively move to the suburbs, has in recent years become a bastion of the right. In the presidential elections which swept the left to power last year, 56.5 percent of the Paris vote went to conservatives.

But the new measure, by reapportioning the city government on the basis of district population, would give an edge to the left by providing heavier representation on the Paris council for the left-voting working class neighborhoods.

## BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — David Anyoti, Uganda's minister of information, apologized Wednesday for the beating of two American reporters held for 48 hours in a Ugandan barracks last month. Anyoti told a news conference that the beatings were regrettable. "But even in the United States," he said, "I don't think a reporter would go into a military barracks and start operating before getting official permission."

The journalists were arrested at Bombo, 20 miles north of Kampala, on May 17. Bombo is a major base for fighting anti-government guerrillas.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Madhya Pradesh, one of India's two main bandit-infested states, staged its third outlaw surrender ceremony in less than two weeks Wednesday when Kalyan Singh and six comrades gave up themselves and their arms. More than 3,000 persons flocked to the town of Bhand, 325 kilometers southeast of New Delhi, to watch Kalyan Singh and his gang surrender. Kalyan Singh carried a reward of 12,000 rupees (\$1,300) on his head.

BILBAO, Spain, (AFP) — A police chief was shot and killed by five gunmen in the basque province of Vizcaya Wednesday, police said. He was the 22nd victim of such attacks in Spain since the beginning of the year.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — All 22 crewmen aboard a sinking ship in the Bay of Bengal have been rescued by an American ship, Press Trust of India reported. The agency said the crew of the Panamanian-registered *Winnow* abandoned ship Tuesday night and had been picked up by the American merchant liner *Robert E. Lee*.

MALTON, Yorkshire, (AFP) — A total of 800 police, including sharpshooters, were combing this small Yorkshire town for a suspected triple killer, two of whose victims were policemen. The target of the manhunt is Barry Prudom, aged 37, wanted for three murders committed in a period of less than two weeks. The civilian killed was a 50-year-old man whose wife was also severely wounded. The manhunt focussed on Malton after a shootout in the marketplace Monday.

## China party calls for discipline

PEKING, July 1 (AP) — China's Communist party marked its 61st anniversary Thursday with warnings to tighten discipline and resist "corruption by capitalist ideas."

A commentary in the *Peking Daily* Wednesday told the party's 39 million members they had to put the party's interests first, and personal interests in a subservient position.

A separate major anniversary article by Deng Yingchao, widow of former premier Chou En-lai, urged tighter protection for party and state secrets. It said Chou was a model for keeping secrets. He did not tell his wife before China exploded its first atomic bomb, and he slept with the keys to his office and safe under his pillow, the article said.

The *Peking Daily* said about half of today's members joined during the chaotic 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, when leftist radicals caused serious harm to the party. "Now some comrades simply do not know the basic ideology and moral character a Communist should have, some veteran comrades' Communist concepts have gradually weakened," the paper said.

The *Peking Daily* warned members they must abandon any of their proposals not accepted by the party and firmly carry on party policy even if they have reservations about parts of it. Such reservations can be aired within the party, however, it said.

Party members could not be permitted to propagate "bourgeois liberalism, anarchism or extreme individualism," the paper said. "We must analyze the reasons why these ideas still are spreading today and find ways to conquer them," it declared.

A commentary on Peking radio said the party had four tasks: streamlining and reforming and organizing, fighting economic crime, upholding spiritual civilization — meaning decorum and Communist ideals, and rectifying party ranks and strengthening and improving party leadership over China's modernization drive.

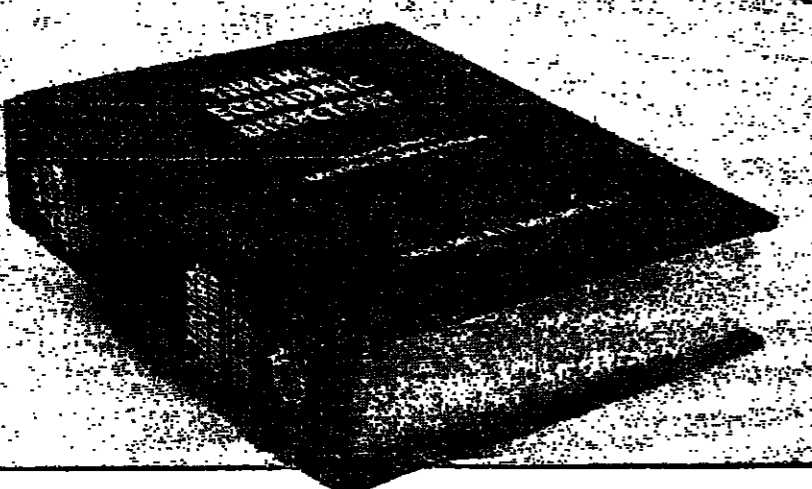
The official Xinhua news agency said more than 10,000 revolutionary veterans gathered in the Great Hall of the People Wednesday night to celebrate the anniversary.

## Six Croatians jailed

NEW YORK, July 1 (R) — Six Croatians were given jail sentences ranging between 20 and 40 years for murder, arson and extortion plots against their countrymen under the guise of a Croatian independence movement.

Chief Judge Constance Baker Motley, sentencing them Wednesday in the Manhattan District Court, told the defendants: "None of us is secure if acts of murder, arson and extortion go unpunished."

The six men were found guilty on May 16 after a three-month trial of two murders, four unsuccessful murder plots, three cases of arson four arson plots and interstate transportation of explosives. The jury acquitted four other defendants.



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# RIYADH SHINES IN THE WORLD

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## As Ireland rallies to snatch point

## Billy Hamilton's goals seals Austrian fate

MADRID, July 1 (AP) — Billy Hamilton scored with two diving headers as plucky Northern Ireland rallied 2-2 draw Thursday against Austria and kept alive Irish hopes of reaching the World Cup semifinals for the first time ever.

The result of the Group 'D' second-round match here eliminated Austria from the world's biggest soccer tournament.

Northern Ireland, the only unseeded team to reach the second round, is undefeated in four straight matches. The Irish need to defeat France on Sunday to advance. A draw would suffice for the French.

The powerful striker, Hamilton, who last season played for the English Third Division Burnley, gave the Irish a 1-0 jump with a 28th minute header. Gerry Armstrong powered down the right flank, brushing off two Austrian defenders before crossing to Hamilton, who headed the ball past goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Irish then successfully concentrated on defense for the rest of the first half. But they were caught twice early in the second period.

In the 51st minute, after Walter Schachner

had crashed a shot against the post, Austria equalized. A low drive from Ernst Baumeister flew into the crowded Irish penalty area and was deflected into the net by defender Bruno Pezzy.



Billy Hamilton...nods both goals

Six minutes later, Schachner had the ball in the Irish net, but the shot was ruled offside. Reinhold Hintermaier gave Austria a 2-1 advantage in the 68th minute. His free-kick from 22 meters out flew past Irish goalkeeper Jim Platt, standing in for the injured Pat Jennings.

Armstrong, who had threatened the Austrian backline with a series of penetrating runs, forced a save from Koncilia and the ball spun luckily for the Irish.

Fullback Jimmy Nicholl, who plays for the North American Soccer League's Toronto Blizzard, galloped into the penalty area, controlled the ball and then chipped it over Koncilia for Hamilton to head home.

Irish coach Billy Bingham said the match did not have to end in a draw, although Hintermaier's free kick was unstoppable. "I think, in the end, we could have won," Bingham said.

Bingham said he replaced Norman Whiteside, the youngest player in the tournament, in the second half because "he is young and his stamina started to go. That's not surprising. He is only 17."

Austrian coach Georg Schmidt said he was pleased with his squad's performance, even though the result meant elimination. "For the Austrian team, the draw against Northern Ireland was a victory because the Austrian players have finally overcome the lack of confidence they showed in the team's first World Cup games."

The next Irish contest, with France, recalls the meeting between the two sides in the 1958 World Cup finals in Norkopping, Sweden, which the French won to reach the last four.

## Teams:

**NORTHERN IRELAND:** Jim Platt, Jim Nicholl, Chris Nicholl, John McClelland, Sammy Nelson, David McCreery, Martin O'Neill, Sammy McIlroy, Gerry Armstrong, Billy Hamilton, Norman Whiteside (Noel Brotherton).

**AUSTRIA:** Friedl Koncilia, Bernd Krauss, Erich Obermayer, Bruno Pezzy, Johann Pregebauer (Reinhold Hintermaier), Anton Pichler, Herbert Prohaska, Ernst Baumeister, Walter Schachner, Max Hagmayr (Kurt Welzl), Gernot Jurtin.

## Stage set for Latin American showdown

BARCELONA, July 1 (AP) — Defending champion Argentina makes a last effort Friday to avoid elimination from the World Cup in a match against tournament favorite Brazil, a team it has not beaten in years.

The clash between the traditional Latin American archrivals became a dramatic direct-elimination battle after Italy beat Argentina 3-1 Tuesday in their second-round Group 'C' game. This meant both Brazil and Argentina need to win, and the two coaches agreed Thursday they could not settle for a draw.

"We can't risk a draw because then Italy could play a defensive game against us on Monday and qualify with another draw," said Brazilian coach Tele Santana.

Santana has recuperated his two ailing stars, Leandro and Junior, for the game. Leandro had been nursing a muscular contraction and Junior a contusion to his left foot.

Argentine coach Cesar Menotti was trying to patch up his team's morale, and planned a couple of changes from the lineup that lost to Italy. "Our morale is shaken, but we have no alternative but to win and we will do our best," Menotti said.

Menotti replaced striker Ramon Diaz with Jorge Valdano and midfielder Americo Gal-

lego, sent off against Italy for rough play, with Juan Barbas. Barbas said the Argentine side will "kill itself in the field" for a victory.

Menotti told reporters that "our games with Brazil always has a special flavor because of our traditional rivalry. It doesn't matter whether we are at the World Cup or not, nor who is favored."

Menotti, however, has a personal record of five defeats and three draws against Brazil as Argentina's coach. The two teams played to a 0-0 draw in the 1978 cup.

Santana said he had no problems with his team.

"We are all fit now, in great condition and with a strong morale. We respect Argentina but we fear nobody," Santana said. "Brazil will play as it always does, trying to provide a good spectacle, and I hope that Argentina will play the good football it knows how to play."

He added: "Our game will surely be different from Tuesday's, because Italy plays man-to-man."

Santana is certainly not underestimating the Argentines but says he has no special plans to counter the threat of Maradona. After training Wednesday night he said: "Maradona is a special player but why should I deploy one of my own stars just to mark him."

## It's a mad, mad rush to the petit stadium

By Pete  
Special to Arab News

BARCELONA, July 1 — There isn't anything I wouldn't do to see the Brazil-Argentina football conflict in Barcelona, except pay \$250 for a ticket.

This is the outrageous price being asked for the best seats at the Sarria Stadium by the black market which operates by the side of the blue Mediterranean.

I know because Brazilian friends of mine who have travelled thousands of miles just to see what I have already termed the Latin American World Cup final have been quoted that figure. By the time the day is here, you can bet, the price will be higher... probably much higher.

For these and other reasons, many people, including myself, are asking why the game is being staged at the home of Real Club Deportivo Espanol, an intimate, compact stadium which has one major problem. Its capacity is 44,000.

Close by — in fact a 100 peseta taxi ride (one dollar) away — will stand that night in all its massive but empty glory the structure known as Nou Camp. The sophisticated residence of F.C. Barcelona. Its capacity is 120,000.

Now, being a man of the people who could well afford \$250 for a ticket, but who would not pay a peseta over the official price, I woke today to realize how convenient it would be for most of us if the World Cup organizers, in their wisdom, were to switch stadiums. First, to accommodate many of the unlucky members of the public who will not be able to see the battle live, and second because a World Cup game between Brazil and Argentina is worthy of Nou Camp, if not the Santiago Bernabeu Stadium in Madrid and venue of the July 11 final.

I know there are negatives against my

argument. For example, it would be tough for F.C. Espanol to surrender one of the greatest fixtures in the history of the stadium (1923). Another theory is that the organizing committee, having settled Group 'C' at Sarria months ago, would be setting a dangerous precedent for other groups and would invite perhaps understandable protest from other countries who felt equally that certain fixtures of theirs at this second round stage justified a larger theater.

This almost convinces me that I am wrong to advocate such an upheaval of arrangements at this late hour. Almost, but not entirely. After all, the organizing committee have already decided that if the Madrid final of the World Cup ends in a tie, then we all have to pack our bags, leave our hotels in the capital, and buy air tickets for the mass re-



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## Edmondson scalps Gerulaitis to make semis

LONDON, July 1 (Agencies) — Seeded players continued to tumble like nine pins as the sun, once again, played hide and seek at the All-England Club Thursday.

Wet weather continued to dog the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, and an extension of play into the third week was fast becoming a certainty. Play finally began over two hours after the scheduled 12 noon start, but soon was halted because of further rain.

The players, however, took the court after further delay when the sun finally smiled. But

three seeds in the men's singles, however, did not have a good day. Third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis was eliminated by the No. 12 seed Mark Edmondson of Australia, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, in the quarterfinals, while fifteenth seed Buster Mottram, the last of the British hopes, was sent crashing by unseeded American Tim Mayotte 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Brian Teacher of the United States, seeded 11, beat seventh seed Swedish sensation Mats Wilander in the third upset of the day to make the quarterfinals. Teacher beat the 17-year-



Buster Mottram...last Briton to fall



Vitas Gerulaitis...highest seed to be axed

old French Open winner in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

The burly, balding Australian, the first player to reach the semifinals belted his way past the flamboyant American, who has been following an erratic course to the last eight stage. He now awaits the winner of the all-American tussle between Jimmy Connors and Gene Mayer, the second and sixth seeds.

The Australian took the opening set by winning the tiebreaker 7-4, dropped his service three times to lose the second, then dominated Gerulaitis in the last two sets, in which the ferocity of his returns of service proved the deciding factor. He had not beaten Gerulaitis in seven previous meetings, but grass courts here are well suited to his explosive style.

Mayotte, the 21-year-old from Massachusetts, sailed into the quarterfinals for the second successive year as an unseeded player. Mottram, 27, through to the last 16 for the first time was expected to coast through. But the Briton's old nervousness reappeared on the center court. He dropped the opening service game and that set the pattern for things to come.

Florida-based Bettina Bunge, who plays Federation Cup Tennis for West Germany, completed the women's semifinal lineup by defeating American Anne Smith 6-3, 2-6, 6-0. She now meets Martina Navratilova, while Chris Evert Lloyd plays Billie Jean King.

Bunge, who has not beaten Navratilova in six matches, said: "I know it's going to be a tough match."

## How they stand

Group "A"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Poland	1	0	0	3	0	2
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	0	1	0	3	0
Group "B"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
England	1	0	1	0	0	1
W. Germany	1	0	1	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group "C"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Italy	1	0	0	2	1	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1	0	1	1	2	0
Group "D"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
France	1	1	0	0	1	2
N. Ireland	1	0	1	0	2	1
Austria	2	0	1	1	2	3

## At a glance

Group "D"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
N. Ireland	2	0	1	1	2	3
Austria	2	0	1	1	2	3

## Friday's fixtures

Group "B"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Spain	1	0	1	0	0	1
W. Germany	1	0	1	0	0	1
Group "C"	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1	0	1	1	2	0

## English, Spanish fans set for clash

MADRID, July 1 (AFP) — A showdown between English supporters and right wing Spanish militants is in the offing here as England and Spain prepare for their World Cup Group 'B' encounter here next Monday.

Tension has been on the rise since last Monday when the two countries found themselves together in the same second round group.

Within the past three days, the local press has reported six supporters injured, two seriously. 27 Britons beaten with truncheons and 13 others arrested and awaiting court appearances. Sparking off the fights is the question of Gibraltar, a British possession claimed by Spain and the recent Falkland Islands conflict in which most Spanish backed Argentina.

The young Spaniards, members of fascist groups who rule over sections of Madrid's downtown, have also taken offense at English supporters walking about barefoot and exposed chests in their quest for a sunbathe.

The Santiago Bernabeu Stadium where England will meet Spain is located at the edge of Madrid's "national zone" claimed by right-wing youths.

In their war against English fans, the Spanish youths have kept to sticks, bottles and knives, but observers fear they could escalate to firearms which they are known to possess in abundance.

On Thursday thirty fans — 16 of them English — were arrested for causing public disturbances and police said they were stepping up security measures around the tournament's stadiums.

An interior ministry spokesman said six English fans were being expelled for having destroyed a newspaper kiosk and three more.

## World Cup tid-bits

BUENOS AIRES, (R) — England's match against West Germany was shown live on Argentine state-owned television.

But radio Rivadavia, the country's leading sports station, did not mention England once during the broadcast. "The other team" and "the red-shirted team" were how his commentators described England during the second-round goalless draw.

MADRID, (R) — Two bus loads of Polish soccer fans left home for the World Cup in Spain but only 12 arrived, the rest seeking asylum on the way, a Polish soccer supporter was quoted as saying Thursday. Bogdan Warn, 58, an architect and economist, was quoted by a newspaper in La Coruna, northern Spain, as saying the remaining fans sought permission to stay in various countries through which they passed.

MADRID, (R) — The new 24-team format for the finals, criticized as unmanageable, has been a success, Spanish World Cup chief Raimundo Saporta said Thursday. Speaking at a press conference.

MADRID, (AFP) — Michel Renquin, who has replaced injured Eric Gerets at full back for Belgium, has confirmed that he will play for Swiss First Division club Servette Geneva next season. Renquin, had an unsettled season with Anderlecht after leaving another Belgian First Division club Standard Liege under a cloud.



EXPRESSING THEIR JOY: Italian soccer fans went wild with joy following their team's smashing 2-1 victory over defending champions Argentina. Above is a group of them enjoying the cool waters from a fountain in Rome's Piazza del Popolo.

## Against Spaniards

## W. Germans to go all out

MADRID, July 1 (R) — Former champions West Germany take on host nation Spain here Friday knowing defeat would finally shatter a World Cup dream that has already had too many nightmarish moments.

West Germany and Spain were both lucky to reach the second round, disillusioning their fans by an approach which left them deservedly beaten respectively by World Cup outsiders Algeria and Northern Ireland. The West Germans, champions in 1954 and 1974, fought out a goalless draw with England, their conquerors in the 1966 final, in the opening Group 'B' match here on Tuesday, pinning everything on defense.

"We played on the principle: 'Stop a goal at the back and God help us up front', defender Uli Stielike of Real Madrid said after the clash in his home Bernabeu Stadium. Spanish manager Jose Santamaria, branding West Germany a World Cup disappointment, sees a chance for his side against them in the tussle for a semifinal place.

"Germany are very nervous. Their style, like England's, is force. Our's is faster and what we'll try to do is force them to play at the rhythm we impose," Santamaria said.

"It'll be a very hard game. We must lift our performance. Spain definitely have a good chance of winning the match. After the 0-0 draw between England and Germany everything is open in our group," he said.

Both sides have fitness problems. West Germany's European footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge said after training yesterday his thigh injury was no better and no worse. Rummenigge will probably play but Stielike, plagued by similar trouble, had to finish yesterday's session early. "It looks bad," he said.

Tough Spanish defender Jose Camacho, suffering from a sciatic nerve injury in his thigh, did not train yesterday but team doctor Guillen said he hoped he would be fit. Santamaria plans to set Camacho on Rummenigge and give right-back Santiago Urquiza his first game. He welcomes back

midfielder Jesus Zamora, who missed the 1-0 defeat by Northern Ireland because of a knee injury.

Santamaria is also set to drop out-of-touch striker Jesus Satriestegu, probably giving Carlos Sanllana his first match in preference to Quini.

Neither side can feel proud of their progress to the second round. Spain have the referee to thank for the penalties which gave them a draw against Honduras and a win against Yugoslavia, while West German were beaten 2-1 by Algeria and feebly settled for a safe 1-0 win against Austria.

West German team officials played down reports of dissent in the squad, which recalls their unhappy set-up in Argentina four years ago when their defence ended in failure. Big striker Horst Hrubesch was upset that manager Jupp Derwall had not told him personally he was dropping him and not even naming him substitute against England and was reported to have called the team chief a coward.

Midfielder Felix Magath, striker Uwe Reinder and reserve sweeper Wilfried Hannes have also been irked by Derwall's comments and his handling of the team.

The Spanish press has seized eagerly on reports of discontent in the West German camp. But West German press spokesman Wilfried Gerhardt said the atmosphere and spirit of the squad was fine and there were no problems. "The business with Hrubesch has been settled too," he added.

Derwall said: "We won't play defensively and we won't rely on counter-attacks, we're simply going to win."

The Spaniards, relieved at avoiding the disgrace of first round elimination on home soil, could be more relaxed in the second round. "The pressure has gone," said winger Roberto Lopez Ufarte. "If the Germans risk no more against us than against England and rely purely on defense then 90,000 Spaniards will celebrate our victory."

## Baseball standings

American League	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	29	.603	—
Milwaukee	42	31	.575	2
Baltimore	38	35	.520	5 1/2
Detroit	37	35	.514	5 1/2
Cleveland	36	35	.507	7
New York	33	37	.471	11 1/2
Toronto	33	40	.452	11
Western Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	45	30	.600	—
Kansas City	41	32	.562	3
Chicago	40	33	.548	4
Seattle	40	36	.526	5 1/2
Oakland	33	45	.423	15 1/2
Texas	28	40	.412	19 1/2
Minnesota	20	56	.263	25 1/2

Results: Seattle 10 Toronto 4; Cleveland 9 Baltimore 0; Detroit 12 Boston 3; Texas 5 California 3; Oakland 4

Philadelphia 42, 33, 562 —  
St. Louis 43, 34, 558 —  
Montreal 40, 32, 556 1/2  
Pittsburgh 35, 36, 493 5  
New York 36, 39, 480 6  
Chicago 29, 48, 377 14

Atlanta 45, 29, 608 —  
San Diego 42, 32, 568 3  
Los Angeles 41, 37, 526 6  
San Francisco 35, 42, 455 11 1/2  
Cincinnati 31, 44, 413 22 1/2  
Houston 31, 44, 413 14 1/2

Results: Pittsburgh 7 Chicago 3; Montreal 4 New York 1; Philadelphia 6 St. Louis 3; Atlanta 5 Houston 4; Los Angeles 5-4 San Diego 1-6; San Francisco 7 Cincinnati 6 (12 innings).

BUDAPEST, July 1 (Agencies) — Britain's 800 meters Olympic champion Steve Ovett won the 2,000 meters at an International Athletics Meet here Wednesday night.

Ovett, who was beaten by Suleiman Nyambui of Tanzania in a 3,000 meters in Oslo last weekend, finished ahead of American Craig Masback and Mike Hilliard of Australia in five minutes 05.75 seconds. His time was well outside the world best of 4:51.4 set by New Zealander John Walker in 1976.

Ovett plans to run another 2,000 meters in Oslo next Wednesday as part of his build-up for his 3,000 meters duel with his British rival Sebastian Coe in London on July 17.

Steve Scott of the United States won the evening's glamour event, the men's 1,500 meter, in 3:35.75 — the fastest time in the world this year. He edged out Walker, second in 3:36.13, and Ireland's Ray Flynn, who clocked 3:36.99.

United States won seven of the 16 events while runner-up Great Britain took four events. Bulgaria captured three gold medals, while Hungary, Jamaica, Czechoslovakia and Romania took two golds each.

More than 300 athletes, including Great Britain's Keith Connor, the European triple jump champion took part in the competition. Connor was declared the outstanding men's Grand Prix winner for winning a 56 foot, 8 1/4-inch triple jump that won the gold medal.

Czechoslovakia's Jarmila Kratochvilova, winner of the 400-meter, run in 49.64 seconds, won the Grand Prix award for female competitors.

American men captured gold medals in the 100-meter dash, the 200, 800, and 1,500 meters, the 110-meter and 400-meter hurdles and the broad jump.

Sussex were sunk. The big West Indian finished with 4 for 24.

Sussex openers Peter Denning and Peter Roetzuck hit off 91 before Sussex grabbed two consolation wickets. Denning scored an unbeaten 68.

New Zealander Richard Hadlee brought Nottinghamshire back from the brink of defeat at Trent Bridge. With seven overs left, the county champions seemed without a price at 127 for six in pursuit of Lancashire's 182. But 5.1 overs later Hadlee was being chaired off the pitch by delighted fans after taking his side to a four-wicket victory with 11 balls to spare.

Hadlee, limping from a hamstring strain, thrashed 55 not out, including 17 in one over from Bernard Reidy, to take Nottinghamshire into their first limited overs final at Lord's on July 24.

Earlier Hadlee had bowled superbly in his 11 overs, removing Clive Lloyd and David Hughes at a total cost of 24 runs.

Sussex, without Paul Parker and Imran Khan never stood a chance after being put in, losing their first four wickets for 20 runs, two wickets apiece to West Indi Joel Garner and England's Ian Botham.

Sussex, bidding to become the first side to retain the Cup, kept the pressure and bowled out the opposition for just 110 after 41.1 of the allotted 55 overs. South Africa's Garth Le Roux was the only Sussex batsman to offer any resistance hitting an attractive 46. But when Garner came back with two

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## WHERE WILL CIVILIANS GO?

Let us suppose that the Palestinian commandos will leave Beirut by sea or land to another destination in the Arab world.

Let us also assume that the Lebanese Army is deployed in West Beirut to impose Lebanese authority in that zone.

Will then the Palestinian civilians be allowed to return to the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps? That is of course what remains of the two camps which were subjected to heavy and ruthless bombardment by the Zionist using all forms of American weapons.

Reports from Beirut indicate the total destruction of the camps. In that case where will the Palestinian civilians go?

Will they proceed to the refugee camps in Baalbek or Nahr Al Bared near Tripoli in the north or to camps in Syria or Jordan now that all the refugee camps in South Lebanon have been devastated, thanks to American weaponry and Israeli genocide.

Thanks to American arms, Haig and the White House, the Israelis have been able to carry out their devious plans and have been successful to a certain extent in changing the geopolitical setup of the region.

Will then the number of Palestinians in Lebanon be decided by Israel and the U.S. or will the battle of West Beirut decide that?

Only the coming few days will tell.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers expressed optimism that an Arab League ministerial committee would succeed in its current efforts to devise a unified Arab plan to confront the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Al-Jazirah said a collective Arab force could "foil Israel's plots in Lebanon especially after its collusion with a certain superpower has been exposed to the world community."

The paper praised the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts which it said prevented Israel from storming West Beirut.

Okaz highlighted the importance of the committee meeting in "boosting Arab efforts to stop any further bloodshed in Lebanon and force the Israeli enemy to withdraw from Lebanese territory."

The paper stressed that the present ceasefire in Lebanon was the result of the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts with the U.S. which exerted "pressure on Israel to agree to a ceasefire."

It said the Saudi Arabian leadership had made it clear to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that "any attack on West Beirut could lead to dangerous consequences on peace and security in the Middle East region in particular and the world in general."

Al-Nadwa stressed that the committee "should utilize all Arab resources to prevent Israel from achieving its goals of liquidating the Palestinian cause and establishing a Maronite state in Lebanon."

"The members of the committee are called upon to concentrate on mobilizing Arab resources to foil the Israeli attempts," the paper added.

On the same subject, Al-Bilad said: "The committee meeting comes at a suitable time. The Arab world is optimistic about its outcome and considers the meeting as a first step toward an all-out Arab confrontation with the Israeli enemy."

The paper expressed confidence that the meeting would succeed in reaching a unified Arab stand and adopt firm decisions to "save Lebanon and expose conspiracies against Arab existence."

Al-Yam underlined the importance of the committee meeting in seeking a joint Arab action over Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Al-Madina hailed the European stand on the Palestinian issue and asserted that it was "free from American influence." The paper referred to the Brussels summit where European leaders had condemned the Israeli invasion. (SPA)



## Will Israeli blitz in Lebanon lead to Begin's political demise?

By Robert Little

Readers of most of Europe's prestigious daily newspapers turned the pages one day last week to find themselves confronted with what must have struck them as being possibly the most nauseous, grotesquely offensive, and disgustingly arrogant pieces of propaganda to have appeared in public print since the authors of the Old Testament declared themselves and their descendants to be God's chosen people.

Under the large bold headline "The Truth About Lebanon" these full and half-page advertisements, paid for by the various national agencies of the World Zionist Federation, were taken so we were told to give the public "all the facts of the situation in Lebanon."

Regardless of the world sitting night after night before television screens watching Israeli bombs, rockets and artillery shells blasting with meticulous regularity into the heart of Beirut's residential areas, slaughtering and maiming tens of thousands of innocent victims, some Europeans at least were to be privileged to learn the "truth" — Zionist style.

In spite of the fact that for sheer unprovoked savagery nothing like this has been seen since the Nazi blitzkrieg on the inhabitants of Warsaw at the time of Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939, this blitz is different. This time, in short, the perpetrators of the holocaust are Jewish. Therefore, it will be of great consolation to the relatives of the 15,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians who have already died in and around Beirut and Sidon that "Throughout operation 'Peace for Galilee' the Israel Defense Forces (defense?) took maximum

precautions to ensure that the civilian population would not be harmed."

And for any misguided Europeans who, watching the invaders rain death and destruction onto Lebanese towns and cities during each night's TV news bulletins, thought it was the Israelis to blame, then of course they are completely wrong. The "truth" according to the Zionists is that "The responsibility for the heavy losses should be put squarely on the shoulders of the PLO whose calculated policy is to use the people they claim to represent as protection in time of war. They have once again demonstrated their disregard for human life including that of their own people."

For those who long ago gave up being surprised by the outrageous lies and effrontery of the European Zionists this latest effort to present the brutal acts of the Israelis through the reverse end of a telescope has reached unbelievably new heights. Along with several journalist colleagues we set out to try and gauge its effects.

First of all, judging by the response of readers' letters to newspapers which had carried the advertisement, the reactions were almost as equally critical of the papers for having run the ad as they were of its actual propaganda content. Two British papers, *The Times* and *The Guardian*, in particular were deluged with criticisms from readers for permitting their papers columns to be used by a propaganda lobby to support unjustified foreign aggression. According to correspondents in Paris and Brussels the reactions of readers had been equally critical.

In the words of the editor of one French newspaper usually understood to be sympathetic to the

Israelis, we were told, he now believed that the very fact that it had been considered necessary by the Zionist Federation to place these advertisements in newspapers was evidence in itself that support for Israel was at its lowest among world opinion since 1948. "Prime Minister Begin has done what no non-Jew could possibly have done," he has made even many Zionists privately question the morality of their cause," he is reported to have said.

Leaders of the Zionist Movement in Europe have been aware for some time that public opinion has been increasingly offended and in recent weeks deeply shocked by what some people see as the callous inhumanity of the present Israeli-political-military machine and the arrogant equation made in Tel Aviv between "terrorism" and the Palestinian nation's right to exist in its ancestral homeland.

What is upsetting many activists is the realization that Israel has lost sympathy across the broad political spectrum and not least among those European Jews who, having spent their lives dedicated to the memory of the Nazi holocaust and ensuring it will never be repeated, are sickened and angry at operations like that unleashed against innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in the past few weeks.

Like President Galtieri's mad-cap adventure in invading the Falklands thus bringing about his own political downfall, there is a growing body of opinion which believes that Menahem Begin, at this stage so far as the diaspora is concerned, by his reckless incursion into Lebanon, may also have sown the seeds of his political demise.

"After this (the invasion of Lebanon) I think it will be impossible for Israel to regain any kind of

moral integrity in the eyes of the world unless Menahem Begin goes," said Dr. Levi Kaufmann, a prominent Belgian Zionist and fund-raiser for Israel. "Even our friends in the American administration are beginning to talk about taking sanctions. This would be disastrous."

Meanwhile, all EEC governments are unanimously agreed that there can be no question of supplying arms to Israel while it continues its armed aggression in Lebanon. There is a long-standing consensus between all EEC countries that they should not supply arms to aggressor states at war and this particularly applies at present to Israel. After their meeting in Luxembourg recently the ten foreign ministers were particularly angered by Israel's refusal to admit international relief agencies and its continued defiance of successive United Nations resolutions on withdrawal and humanitarian aid to the Lebanese and Palestinian victims of the war.

Although the Israeli government had agreed that voluntary aid groups can provide aid in Lebanon reports from inside the country say that Israel's military commanders are making it virtually impossible for these agencies to do their work. Urgently needed food and medical supplies cannot be moved to where they are most needed.

The frustration of the relief workers was summed up by a Swiss representative in the port of Junieh north of Beirut, who told foreign journalists: "If there is any justice in this world then surely God in his mercy will bring down damnation on these Israelis for all eternity."

There is not very much anyone could add to that!

## Despite some success, Spadolini has still a long way to go

By Stuart Harris

ROME —

The fragile, five-party coalition government of Republican Party Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is celebrating an event rare in postwar Italian politics — its first birthday. This time last year, most political observers predicted a short life for the coalition, the first not led by a Christian Democrat since the Italian republic was set up in 1946. The 40 previous governments had an average life of eight months.

Spadolini cobbled together his coalition after former Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani's government resigned last year over a scandal involving a secret Masonic lodge.

The prime minister faced the usual problems endemic in modern Italian life — rampant inflation, soaring government deficits, urban terrorism, organized crime and poverty in the underdeveloped south. In addition, his tiny Republican Party was dwarfed in the coalition by the Christian Democrats, fighting to defend their power, and their growing Socialist rivals led by Bettino Craxi.

But skill and circumstance have combined to pull Spadolini and his ambitious program back from the brink of the regular cliff-hanging crises that mark

Italian democracy. Sharing the monetarist bent of many current Western leaders he singled out inflation as a major obstacle to growth.

The annual rate in May was down to 15.2 percent from 20.5 in May 1981, although many economists say this was largely due to a slowdown internationally and not to the effectiveness of Italian government policy.

Payouts for the growing number of jobless and a huge and mostly unprofitable public sector have pushed the government's budget deficit toward a projected 70,000 billion lire (\$50 billion), through the 50,000 billion (\$37 billion) limit set in the budget.

Britain, a Common Market partner with a similar sized population kept government borrowing within a 10.5 billion sterling (\$18 billion) limit in financial year 1981-82.

The government has to bridge the gap by offering costly high interest rates to attract buyers for its short-term security issues and defend the lire against the dollar. As a result, the average Italian can expect to pay a daunting 25 percent interest or more on a loan.

Spadolini and his Christian Democrat treasury minister, Beniamino Andreotta, have repeatedly

stressed a need for austerity measures to restore economic health and prosperity. But their Socialist partners have called for new strategies which do not put the burden of austerity on workers. Massive support for a general strike last week could signal an opening for Craxi's Socialists and trouble for Spadolini.

One undoubted success during the past year has been the fight against urban terrorism. The importance of the state against the Red Brigades seemed complete when the guerrillas kidnapped U.S. Gen. James Dozier in Verona last December. The general was freed unharmed in a slick operation in January. Information obtained during investigations on leads from "penitent" Brigatists led to a huge sweep of northern Italy and a mass trial of 17 guerrillas.

The trial of 63 suspected members of the Rome column of the Brigades is still going on here, throwing new light on the kidnap and murder of Christian Democrat statesman Aldo Moro in 1978.

While the Brigades have shown they are still capable of occasional shootings, the loss of leading lights and apparent ideological rifts following the release of Dozier have destroyed their mystique of invincibility for the moment.

If the Brigades failed to win popular support for their self-given role as "vanguard of the proletarian revolution," the government has had less success against Mafia-style organized crime, which seems rooted in the soil of Italy. The continuing power of the Mafia in Sicily was summed up by a recent magazine cover with the words "Mafia Padrona" (Mafia the boss) and a photo of Communist member of parliament Pio la Torre and his driver, shot in Palermo two months ago.

In the last 18 months, the Naples area, historically poor and stricken by an earthquake in 1980, has increasingly seen the slaughter of Camorra (Naples Mafia) gangs vying for a slice of reconstruction funds, and profits from drugs and protection.

Many observers see the strength of organized crime in the south as part of a historical mistrust of the government and lack of faith in its abilities to overcome corruption and inefficiency. Spadolini's coalition has made little apparent impact on this problem.

Spadolini still has a long way to go before he can convince a jaundiced populace that he has achieved his stated aim of solving the "moral emergency" facing the country. (R)

## America and the race for military control of space

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES —

The White House has arranged a splendid television spectacular for Independence Day (July 4). President Ronald Reagan — with the urban echoes of Pentagon brass in tow — is jetting from Washington to make a personal appearance in the show. It features the triumphant return, expected to draw a holiday crowd of up to half-a-million, of the U.S. space shuttle, known in defense circles as *Battler Columbia*, from its first but by no means last military mission.

Touchdown, if all goes well, will be in the glittering salt flats of Rogers Dry Lake in the southern deserts of Reagan's home state. The choice of America's greatest popular holiday for the splashy welcoming ceremony — and a speech on the administration's space policy from Reagan — is but one sign of new priority Washington is placing on the \$15 billion space bus as a prime tool in the race for military control of space.

The stubby-winged shuttle is due to lift off Sunday (July 27) from Cape Canaveral on the last of its four test flights. It carries gear for several hush-hush U.S. Air Force experiments, the first of many

designed to give America an edge on the Soviets in any future space war.

Only a year ago, some Pentagon generals, dismayed by shuttle mishaps and delays, were questioning the military potential of what one dubbed "this space lemon." With three successful flights behind it, the reusable space truck has become the Pentagon's darling.

The generals want a bigger share of the action, namely more than 100 of 300 planned shuttle missions over the next 12 years. Air force brass want to buy two of the four to five ships that will be built for their exclusive use. Boosters that could take the craft into higher orbit are planned. Eventually, said a USAF spokesman, almost all secret military payloads (currently dispatched by rocket) will go up by shuttle.

Last week the Pentagon gave fresh evidence of its vision of space as the major factor in some future battle for control of earth by announcing creation of a new military space center high in the Colorado Rockies, close by the North American Command's underground HQ inside Cheyenne Mountain. This is the nerve center of U.S. nuclear defense.

Starting next September, the new command will take control of all spy and other military satellites.

In the future it will operate such weapons as the anti-satellite system — a network of "killer" satellites that can knock rivals out of the sky — scheduled for 1987.

The Colorado center will also control all military shuttle flights, to be launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, on the California coast, some 50 miles from Reagan's Western White House.

On the scrubby, sprawling Vandenberg military reserve a \$2 billion spaceport is nearing completion, backed by a miniature city of shops and houses, dominated by a towering launch ramp. That it is, like Cape Canaveral, hopelessly vulnerable to a nuclear attack which could virtually destroy U.S. ability to launch new satellites in a war, the Pentagon does not deny.

"There's no way we can fix that," said Lt. Gen. Richard Henry, commander of the USAF Space Division. "All we can say is that the Soviets are equally vulnerable."

The Space Division, based in El Segundo, heart of Southern California's aerospace industry, has \$4 billion to spend this year on military space hardware. That's one-third more than last year, and \$3 billion of it will be lavished in the president's home state.

The centerpiece of current Pentagon thinking is a space-based laser weapon station that could destroy hostile satellites or incoming nuclear missiles. One of the shuttle's earliest military missions will be to test an aiming device and other essentials of such a weapon.

Some NASA scientists believe lasers will never become viable space weapons. A satellite plant of enormous size would be needed to generate a beam powerful enough to destroy a target thousands of miles distant. But Pentagon experts are sure they will succeed. This year \$300 million will be spent on a project that NASA officials say could eventually cost more than \$60 billion. It is said to be one of Reagan's most favored military schemes.

"He grew up with all those old Buck Rogers flicks," said one NASA scientist. "I guess we're stuck with it."

Gen. Henry says he "just doesn't know if lasers will be ready in this century. The technological breakthrough hasn't come yet. But space is the high ground. It would be crucial in battle, vital in collecting and disseminating the information needed for victory."

This week's seven-day mission is the first step along America's path to that high ground. (ONS)

سازمان اطلاعات

## A school lasting 30 days

By Adil Salahi

Allah has charged the Muslim nation with the task of conveying His message, as brought by the long line of noble prophets and brought in its fullness by Prophet Muhammad, to mankind and calling on them to implement it in their lives. Such an implementation ensures the creation of a perfectly happy human society, free of all social oppression and exploitation of one class of men by another.

The Muslim nation is likely to counter much opposition as it attempts to fulfill its task and convey the message. Normally the opposition is mounted by those who have vested interest in maintaining the status quo. For this reason the Muslim nation launches a campaign of struggle, or *jihad*, to remove this opposition in order to allow people to listen to Allah's message and make their free choice whether to accept it or not.

As Islam adopts a positive attitude to all aspects of life, its campaign of struggle adopts all necessary means to ensure success. War may be resorted to if it is the only way to remove material and political obstacles which are put in the way of the Muslim nation to prevent it from fulfilling its task. Indeed, this eventuality is not uncommon. *Jihad* which is the Islamic name of this campaign of struggle is, for this reason, mostly related to war of this nature which the Muslim nation is required to enter.

Obviously the Muslim nation needs a lot of preparation and training in order to be able to launch such a campaign of struggle. Fasting is the cornerstone of this training. It is only natural that fasting should be ordained for the Muslim nation in order to help it fulfill its mission. Fasting is the best area where firm resolve and strong will power are truly demonstrated. It also shows the essence of man's relation with Allah, which is a relation based on total submission and complete obedience by man. Fasting is also a symbol of man's rising above all the needs of his body and willingly enduring their pressures

in order to win Allah's pleasure.

All these are very important elements in the training of the Muslim nation so that it will be able to overcome all the hardships which it may come face to face with. For the route carved for this noble nation is a thorny one, full of hardships, while all sorts of pleasures and temptations beckon the travelers along this route from the sidelines, calling them to change their course and abandon their message.

A leading Arab writer who lives in the early part of this century describes the month of Ramadan as "the thirty-day-school." Mustafa Al-Raffie's description is very apt because our fasting month is indeed a first class school with an annual course lasting thirty days. It is a practical course which equips the participants for their very important task and provides them with the necessary training to overcome the difficulties that lie ahead.

Besides, fasting is very beneficial to one's health. It enables the body to have a very welcome rest which helps it function better through the rest of the year. It is important to note the health benefits of fasting but it is even more important to avoid making the mistake of attributing such a great act of worship to its apparent health advantages only and to claim that the purpose of fasting is to improve the physical health of the Muslim nation. We may, however take note that what Allah imposes on us as a duty also serves our own needs for a continued prosperous existence on this earth. Allah imposes on us only what benefits us and helps us fulfill our mission. He has no interest in causing us any affliction or hardship.

Thus, although fasting yields some important benefits for our health these benefits are a secondary product. The main purpose of fasting which, as the Qur'an states, was also imposed on former nations is to help us be more conscious of Allah and more obedient to Him so that we may be able to convey His message to the world at large.

*Arab News* welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.  
Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Survey on parental burdens

# American family undergoing changes

By Susan Saporito

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — Melissa sits impatiently at the conference table. In just a few minutes she is set to deliver an important proposal to the other board members. But Jan, her daughter, hasn't called her yet saying she got home safely from school — and that was over an hour ago. She told her secretary to interrupt her if she telephoned, but now she realized that it might be necessary to leave the meeting and go look for her.

Malissa is a single working parent. Her situation is invariably typical among the many male and female parents in the work force today. Along with an increasing number of custodial fathers, American society is undergoing many other changes in the traditional family structure.

Since 1950, the number of women in the work force today has more than doubled, from 18 million to 45 million, or 43 percent of America's total work force. Another critical change is the number of female headed households in the United States over the past 20 years has more than doubled, from 4.5 million to 9.1 million. Today, one out of every five mothers is maintaining her own family.

Contemporary parenting presents new burdens for parents and workers, and consequently, for employers as well. Because of these new burdens, companies are experiencing increasing rates of absenteeism, employee tardiness and other problems bearing on productivity.

To discover solutions to such problems, the Texas Institute for Families (TIF) was formed from a bicentennial project, Texas Child Care '76 (TCC '76), organized to focus attention on the problems children and their families face in the changing American society.

TIF attempts to assist individuals in developing personal, company and community resources that support them as family members and further their career development. They also aim to assist business and other organizations in assessing their programs, planning responsible strategies, and developing effective family policies that free individuals to become more productive workers, through a series of seminars titled "The Family and Company: Working at Both so both Will Work."

Marie M. Oser, founder and executive director of TIF, the guiding force behind TIF's philosophy, activities and achievements, received single recognition in 1980, when former President Jimmy Carter appointed her executive director for the White House conference on children and youth. In this position, she wrote the conference philosophy, established the work plan detailing how all state and local committees would participate and assembled a national advisory committee and staff.

At a recent panel discussions sponsored by the Houston Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, Oser and Bonnie Martin, an executive with General Mills, Inc., discussed some of the changing attitudes by family members in regard to new family roles in the new American family structure.

General Mills, whose products are geared toward the family, has been sponsoring a series of reports to the American public on key issues affecting the families of America in an effort to broaden its responsibility to society. In their current study, the attitudes of men, women and teen-agers on the subject, "Families at Work: Strengths and Strains", are examined.

In discussing the survey, Martin pointed out several changes in the American family structure and possible solutions to the prob-

lems that are caused by its change.

According to most family members, human resources executives, union leaders and family traditionalists, the trend toward both parents working outside the home has had negative effects on families. The central issue, it was discovered, is whether or not homes where both parents work are less able to provide children with proper supervision than are those where at least one parent is engaged in full-time child care. However, the survey revealed that perceived changes in the quality of parenting are a greater source of worry than the issue of working parents alone.

The reason most often cited for feeling that there has been a negative effect on families is that "children need stronger parental guidance, supervision and discipline" than can be given when both parents work. However, most feminists and many working women looking at the positive effects, feel that the fulfillment for women working outside the home, the added financial security, improved family communications and independence for children outweigh negative effects on the family.

Family members and leader also cited benefits to children when both parents work, specifically that children have to become more self-reliant. Also, most adults agree that "mothers and fathers should play an equal role in caring for children, even if it means taking some time away from their jobs."

In terms of motivation, the survey discovered that most women will continue to work, even if the family gains enough income to live as comfortably as they please. It was found that nearly all working women are employed to: (1) achieve a sense of personal satisfaction (87 percent); (2) help make ends meet (84 percent); and (3) raise their standard of living (81 percent).

Teen-agers aged 13 to 18 were found to be very traditional in the views of the roles that mothers and fathers should play, but teenage girls, especially, plan to continue the trend toward combining work and family.

Seventy percent of the teen-agers surveyed said that men and women should assume equal responsibilities to work and earn money for the family. And, nine out of 10 boys and girls agree that both parents would take an equal role in child care.

The survey concluded that families do not single out any one solution to the conflicting demands of work and family responsibilities. It showed that there is a desire for recognition of their needs and concerns by employers and understanding in working out approaches to meet them.

The tension between the demands of full-time work and uninterrupted careers on the one hand and family responsibilities on the other was more pronounced when 49 percent of working women and 66 percent of women planning to work said that parttime work with full benefits would help their situations a great deal.

Family members see as another solution that mothers wanting to resume work should be able to resume work at the same pay and seniority after a personal leave of absence.

Most family members agree that the most beneficial solution to balancing their work and family schedules is to have the freedom to pick and choose the employment benefits that are best suited for their family's individual needs.



ART FOR THE POOR: Skill and artistic talent are required to produce such works of art as seen here being displayed in a Jeddah store. The colorful 'tapestries' are designed to adorn a floor.

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

*Believers! Fasting is ordained for you as it was ordained for those before you, so that you may remain conscious of Allah: (fasting) during a certain number of days. But whoever of you is ill, or on a journey, shall fast instead the same number of days later on; and for those of you who find fasting a strain hard to bear is an expiation, the feeding of a poor person. And whoever does more good than he is bound to do does himself good thereby; but to fast is certainly better for you, if you but knew it.*

(The Cow: 2; 183-4)

## Our Dialogue

Arrangement of the Qur'an

Q. The first revelation to the Prophet was *Surah Al-A'laq*, or the Blood Clot. Why is it not the opening chapter of the Qur'an? How was the arrangement of the Qur'an decided?

Najir Ismael  
P.O. Box 4238  
Riyadh

A. The Qur'an is not arranged according to the chronological order of its revelation. The Qur'an was revealed over a period of twenty-three years when it had to deal with specific situations and problems. It was educating the Muslim community and preparing it for its role as the bearer of Allah's message to mankind. Hence the need for its revelation in small parts as events developed.

The needs of later generations are different. Having been revealed in full the Qur'an now addresses wholly Muslim communities and humanity, at large with its complete message. It, therefore, has to be in its complete form.

The present arrangement is the one outlined by the Prophet at the instructions he received through the angel Gabriel. At some time or another more than one *surah* were being revealed simultaneously. When a portion of any one *surah* was revealed Gabriel would tell the Prophet to place it at its specific position. The Prophet told his companions the same and read each *surah* in full in prayers and at other times. He also read the whole Qur'an in its complete form while Gabriel was listening. In our arrangement of the Glorious book of Allah we simply follow what we have been taught

by the Prophet. A careful study of the Qur'an and the themes it tackles would show that its present arrangement is the only correct one.

Prayer Mats and Carpets

Q. The Prophet was angered by the usage of colorful prayer mats with pictures. Nevertheless such mats and carpets adorn our grand mosque and other mosques.

Abdunnaser Areacode  
Makkah

A. The Prophet was not happy at the usage of prayer mats with pictures of people and animals. He felt he could not concentrate fully on his prayers because the pictures worked as a diversion. The mats and carpets used in mosques these days, though colorful, do not portray people and animals and are, therefore, less of a diversion. It is certainly better to use plain mats or, even preferably, to use no special mats at all for prayers. Any clean place or rug or piece of cloth is adequate.

Short Answers

To Muneer Ahmad, Abqaiq

You can find the answer to your second question in last week's column, under "Life of the Prophet". Your first question will be answered later as we answer all questions in the strict order of their receipt.

To Syed Zahur Al-Hassan, Jeddah

I have already answered your question on June 4, in a reply to another reader. I hope to treat the subject more fully in future.

## Life of the Prophet - 65

### A dream with significance

Events moved fast in the Islamic capital of Madinah in the second year of the Prophet's settlement there. The clash related two weeks ago between the expedition led by Abdullah ibn Jahsh and a trade caravan which belonged to Quraysh was at the end of Rajab (the seventh month of the lunar calendar) of that year. The change of direction in prayer (discussed last week) took place two or three weeks later, in the month of Sha'aban. The following month which was Ramadan was to witness a great event which marked a turning point in the history of Islam.

Intelligence was brought to the Prophet (peace be on him) that a large trade caravan, in which almost every household in Makkah had a share, was returning to Makkah after completing a successful business trip to Syria. The caravan was led by Abu Sufian, a leading figure in Makkah. It is to be remembered that when the Makkah Muslims emigrated to Madinah they left behind almost all their belongings, and Quraysh lost no time in confiscating their property. The caravan, therefore seemed to offer a good opportunity of getting back some compensation for the Muslims' losses. Without hesitation the Prophet suggested to his companions: "Here is a caravan of Quraysh, with much of their wealth. If you intercept it Allah may reward you with it."

It is clear that the Prophet did not issue an order to the Muslims to mobilize for the mission at hand. Otherwise everyone would have taken part. In the event a force of 313 men marched with the Prophet. Besides, they were not fully equipped for a major clash with the enemy.

The Prophet had in mind another aim in addition to the compensation of former losses. He wanted to demonstrate the inability of Quraysh to protect its own trade routes. This would shake Quraysh and weaken its reputation as the master tribe in Arabia.

Abu Sufian, the leader of the caravan, was a shrewd man. He was aware of the danger posed by the Muslims in Madinah. He, therefore, sought intelligence of the Prophet's movements. Learning that a Muslim force had marched to intercept his caravan he took two steps at the same time. He hired a messenger called Dhamdhah ibn Amr of Ghifar to go with a message to Makkah asking Quraysh to provide him with protection. He also changed his route and moved down to the coastal route in the hope of avoiding the Muslims.

Three days prior to the arrival of Dhamdhah, Abu Sufian's messenger in Makkah, Atikah bint Abdumuttalib, the Prophet's paternal aunt who still lives in Makkah had a bad dream. She told her brother, Al-Abbas, that she saw in her dream a man

riding a camel coming to a place in Makkah called Al-Abrah where he stood and shouted: "Rise, you people, and move to your death in three days time." People gathered around him and followed him as he moved toward the mosque, where he repeated his warning. He then moved hastily toward a nearby mountain called Abu Qubais where he repeated his warning for the third time. He then picked up a large stone and threw it down. As it reached the bottom of the mountain it split up into small pieces, each going into one of the houses in Makkah, leaving no house without a piece of the stone in it.

Al-Abbas told his sister her dream was certainly significant but he advised her to keep it to herself. He however, related it to his friend Al-Waleed ibn Utbah who, in turn, narrated it to his father and the story was in no time known to all people.

The following day Al-Abbas went to the Ka'abah to do his *tawaf* (going round the building) where he was seen by Abu Jahl. The latter asked him to come and have a word when he had finished. Upon joining Abu Jahl and his group Abu Jahl asked him: "When did this female prophet appear among you?" Al-Abbas said: "What are you talking about?" Abu Jahl indicated that he was referring to Atikah's dream but Al-Abbas pretended that he had no knowledge of the matter. Abu Jahl then said: "You, the Abdumuttalib clan, are not satisfied to claim a man prophet. You are now claiming a woman prophet. Atikah alleges that the man in her dream said: Rise in three days'. Well, we will wait these three days and if nothing happens to confirm her dream we will write a formal assertion that you are the biggest liars in the whole of Arabia."

Al-Abbas did not say much to him apart from denying that Atikah dreamt anything. In the evening all the women of the Abdumuttalib clan came to Al-Abbas and remonstrated with him for not answering Abu Jahl firmly. Al-Abbas apologized and promised to rectify the omission.

On the third day Al-Abbas went to the Ka'abah hoping to provoke Abu Jahl in order to answer him back. He, however, saw him moving toward the door for he heard Dhamdhah's shouting. Dhamdhah, Abu Sufian's messenger, stood on his camel, having cut the camel's nose and tore his own shirt to indicate the gravity of the message he was delivering. He shouted as high as he could: "A tragedy, a disaster! Your property with Abu Sufian is being intercepted by Muhammad and his companions. I doubt whether you can save the caravan. Help! Help!"

(To be continued)

## Cartooning risky profession in China

By Tony Walker

PEKING (Daphnews) — Ask Feng Chen, Communist China's best-known cartoonist, to draw a caricature of Deng Xiaoping, the most powerful Chinese politician, and you are met with a gently smiling refusal. But ask Feng to draw Ronald Reagan and the lined and lopsided features of the American president are quickly sketched on a piece of paper.

Among high-risk professions in China, cartooning is one of the riskiest, as Feng has discovered several times during his long career. In the anti-rightist campaign of the 1950s Feng got into trouble because he had lampooned a Foreign Ministry official who had mistreated a journalist colleague, showing the official as subservient in the presence of foreigners but disdainful toward Chinese.

Later, during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, Feng was packed off to the countryside and ceased cartooning altogether for a number of years. "Those were humorless times," he recalled in a recent interview.

These days, Feng, 64, is back at his desk churning out cartoons and comic strips for a

selection of papers and magazines, editing books of cartoons and giving advice to younger cartoonists. "I think now is the best time there's been compared with other periods," he says.

Feng is probably right. In a way, the present anti-bureaucracy campaign has given Chinese cartoonists a splendid opportunity to settle old scores.

This may explain why a certain vindictiveness is apparent in some cartoonists' characterizations of Chinese officials. Feng's own cartoons often show bureaucrats as overweight and inactive, though none of these officials is individually recognizable from his drawings.

According to Feng, it is not modern Chinese practice to draw caricatures of serving politicians and officials. This, no doubt, is a prudent investment for any cartoonist to make in a more secure future.

Constraints against drawing likenesses of people in the news certainly do not extend to foreign enemies of Communist China or to political figures who have fallen by the wayside.

Feng's depiction of international events corresponds with prevailing government policies, just as surely as does a *People's*

*Daily* commentary. Thus, Russians are the "bad guys," the Vietnamese and Cubans willing agents of the Soviet Union, and the Israeli Zionist zealots intent on pushing the Middle East into another war.

Feng, a tall man with thinning hair cut short, is conventional in appearance and manner, though his gang of four illustrations display a certain "savagery of the spirit."

Feng's first cartoon after his enforced "rest" during the Cultural Revolution was, in fact, of the gang. He remembers that his first offering was a poster showing the four in unflattering poses which he pasted up in a corridor of the *People's Daily*.

Feng life, first as a student activist and later as a cartoonist, has certainly had its ups and downs. In the 1940s as a student in Peking he was bayoneted when he demonstrated against Chiang Kai-shek's failure to fight the Japanese, and later he was forced to flee Shanghai to Hong Kong when things got too hot for him.

At that stage, Feng was drawing cartoons for asserted left-wing publications, lampooning corrupt excesses of the crumbling regime. Bureaucratic corruption, therefore, is not a theme for Feng Chen.

## Student photography in Dhahran

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — "I am a camera with its shutter open, quite passive, recording, not thinking..." wrote Christopher Isherwood in one of his *Berlin Stories*. Happily, the same cannot be said of the student photographers at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM).

The 225 pictures in the recent Fourth Photo Exhibit of the UPM Student Photography Group show perception rather than mindless recording, and pointed rather than random images.

UPM students are well-traveled, and the show reflects this. Bridges in Venice, bagpipe players in Scotland, and African beasts feature among the subjects on display, but the solid base remains the Saudi Arab experience: the sculptures in Jeddah, university buildings in Dhahran, and of course the people of this country, especially the children. One curious shot shows youths gathered around four live daubs — lizard-like creatures who inhabit the desert.

Mazin Al Khawashki won first prize in the people category for his print of a child swinging on a rubber tire. The candid photo captures the carefree spirit of childhood when the world often looks best upside down.

Saudi student Izzat Al Mulla captured both second and third prizes in the same category: second prize for a portrait of an old man and third prize for a wedding shot. The flash photo shows men chanting and thanking God as they march holding aloft trays bedecked with flowers and burning candles. The print powerfully generates a feeling of excitement, abandon and joy.

In the Buildings category, Izzat Al Mulla won again, this time a first place for his color shot of the Kuwait Water Tower, whose fountains conjure up a fairy-tale world.

His double exposure of an Edinburgh street won Tamin Al Bassam second place. Another fountain, this time Parisian rather

than Arab, won third place for Mansour Al Mehanha.

Al Mehanha also took first place in the Natural Scenes category for his color print of the Pansanjang Falls in the Philippines. The student took this picture with a Yashica camera after being a shutterbug for only three months. Salem Al Ammar's shot of an ancient dhow against the sunset won second place in the same category.

The prize for the most creative photo in the show went to Osama Abdul Rahem for his

shot of a hen photographed ready to strut off in a man's sneakers. Ahmed Al Orhaiman's print of a mother giraffe bending to nuzzle her offspring won both top prize in the nature division and best color photograph. Runner up was Nader Abu Al Tin, who won with his print of a Hofuf dandelion.

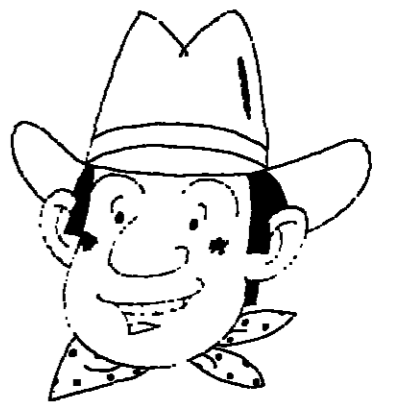
The exhibit climaxes the year's activities for the UPM Photo Club. Club members meet twice a week for classes at the beginning of each semester in photography and darkroom techniques.



A prize-winning photo

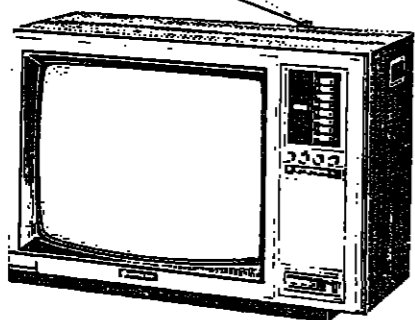
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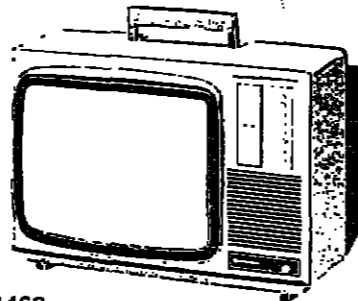
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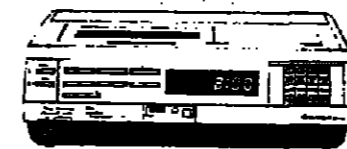


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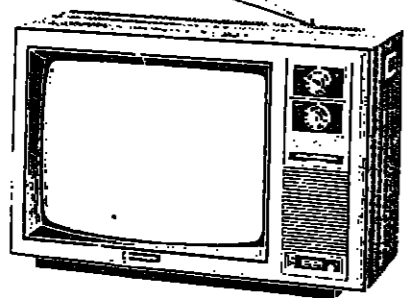
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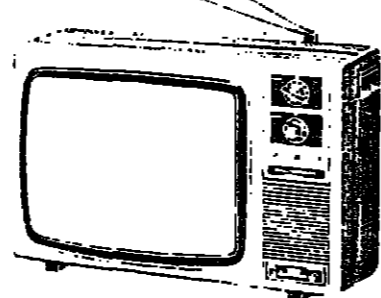
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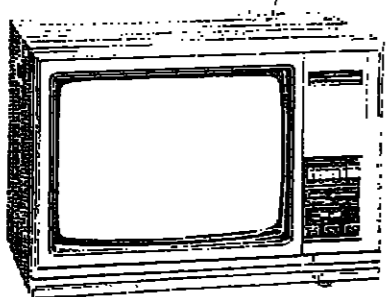
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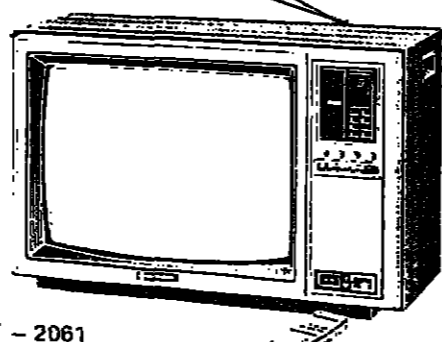
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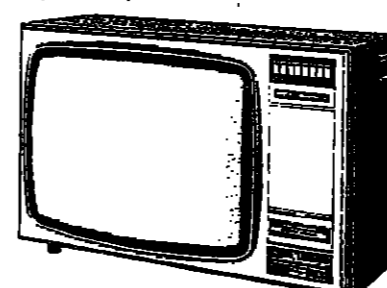
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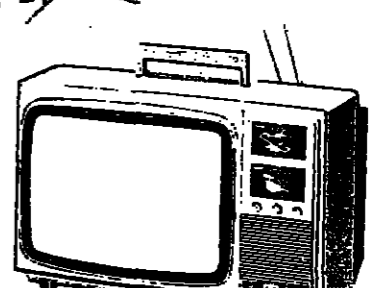
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## Steeped in tradition

# The art of tea drinking gaining momentum

TAIPEI — Tea drinking here, like in Saudi Arabia and most of the Middle East plays an important role in everyone's daily life. Tea has a long history in China. Its use can be traced back to the stone-age period, when it was sought after for medicinal properties. During the Western Han (206 BC-24 AD) Dynasty the leaves of the wild plant indigenous to Szechwan Province were used as a beverage, but at that time only the nobility indulged. During later dynasties, tea began to be consumed more widely, and it soon became as visible an item in the Chinese diet as the omnipresent rice. Methods of brewing were laid down. The *Tea Classic*, a major treatise on the subject compiled during the Tang (618-907) Dynasty, is a testimonial to the serious attitude the Chinese have had toward tea. This early classic describes in great detail the etiquette to be observed during the drinking of tea.

Today, tea is popular for many reasons. Because people eat more meat and fish these days, tea helps as an after-dinner beverage to wash away their oily, clinging after-taste, something soda or fruit juices cannot do.

Tea is also regarded, in the fast-paced modern Chinese society, as a tension reliever. Tea also serves a similar function to coffee in Western offices. Office workers sip tea as they ponder tedious problems.

A tourist agent said that he meets many foreigners who enjoy tea and know something about it. Japan's famed tea ceremony attracts the interest of many fascinated tourists. He finds it curious that an item which had its origin and development in China is nowadays more closely associated with Japanese culture than Chinese.

Looking at the two cultures' view toward tea drinking, we find that the Japanese tea ceremony rules are extremely rigid.

Participants first seat themselves in pre-designated places — they may not switch seats with somebody else — with one large cup of tea placed in front of one of them.

Each person brings a piece of paper with which to wipe dry the rim of the teacup after each sip. Furthermore the teacup must be turned thrice while it is being wiped before it can be passed to the next person.

The Chinese tradition, on the other hand, is much less rigorous. Chinese want to enjoy

themselves and relax while drinking, so usually no stringent rules dictate tea drinking.

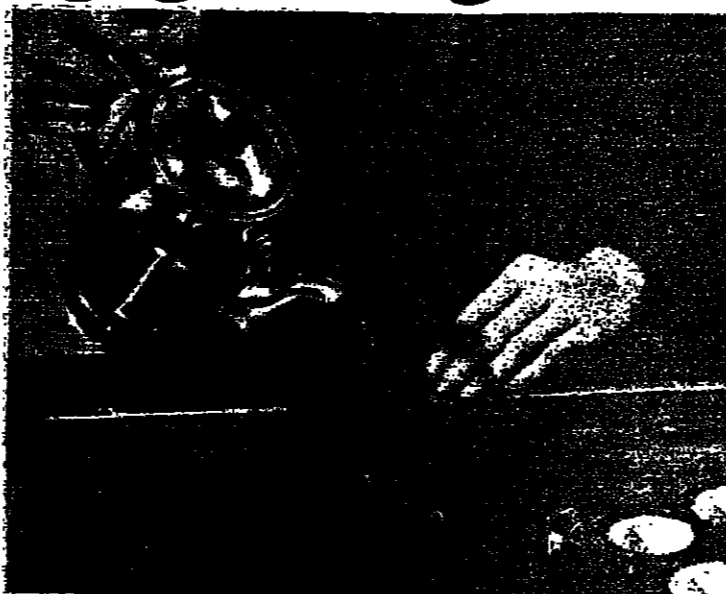
So many people worldwide are familiar with the Japanese tea ceremony that some Chinese people have asked themselves why Chinese tea drinking is not as well known. As a result, a movement, to promote the art of Chinese tea drinking has been gradually gaining momentum. Tea centers, providing instruction in the art of tea drinking, have been opened. They are primarily open forums for exchanging opinions and ideas about tea. Since their inception, sixty-three sessions have been held. Now there are upward of 2,000 participants at each session, generally well-educated individuals.

With tea drinking becoming more and more fashionable, many diverse members of society are becoming attracted to this pastime. Housewives notice how their husbands look forward to coming home for a cup of hot tea and warm conversation after a hard day's work. They even bring home business acquaintances or friends. Tea drinking has also provided a means of getting the entire family together in the evening for family talks. This is the traditional Chinese family lifestyle which had been disrupted because of the great changes brought about by modernization. Now with tea drinking back in vogue, perhaps even greater unity will be maintained within the Chinese family.

Modern Chinese believe that tea has many medicinal properties. Tea is said to be able to strengthen the heart and other muscles, stimulate blood circulation, and cure headaches. It is a source of vitamins, a stimulant and rejuvenator; can prevent high blood pressure or anemia, is a natural breath freshener, and is good for the metabolism — a general panacea.

There are hundreds of kinds of tea: green, jasmine, oolong, and black, are among the more well known. Usually each region in China is noted for its special and distinctive type of tea.

There are different teas for different occasions and temperaments. There are drinking rules and etiquette for connoisseurs, but other people prefer just to relax with friends over a cup of piping hot tea. Whatever group you fit into, the Chinese will tell you that the important thing to remember is to enjoy yourself!



TEA CEREMONY: The four steps shown here are only a few of an elaborate ceremony which takes place in tasting fine tea in Japan or China.



FAMILY GATHERING: To Chinese families tea drinking is a ceremony which links several generations.

## Child brides common in Bangladesh

By Shahana Rahman

DACCA (Depthnews) — In rural Bangladesh, one rarely finds a 15-year-old girl who is still unmarried. A common belief is that girls have to be married off just before puberty, usually at the age of 12, and husbands are sought for them as early as age 10.

The main reason is economic. It is hard for poor to feed a female child who is not considered a prospective wage earner. Thus daughters of well-to-do families get married later than those belonging to the low-income level.

The other reason is social. A single girl above age 15 is socially acceptable only if she is still in school, but becomes an object of curiosity once she completes her studies and remains unmarried. Since girls in the village and among the urban poor quit school early, they are much more apt to be married young.

The prevalence of early marriages among Bangladesh females is borne out by a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) survey, which disclosed that more than 52 percent of married women in the country were wed before they were 15.

In fact, 4.1 percent of the girls celebrated their first marriage anniversary before they were 10. The survey also revealed that 95 percent of all women aged 20 are married. The mean age at first marriage was 14.7.

On the other hand, men marry at a comparatively older age. Being responsible for the family upkeep, they have to establish a source of income first. The fact that an educated husband is more likely to go for an educated spouse also explains why daughters are allowed to finish their studies if the parents have the means.

In most cases, marriages are arranged. Parents of either party receive proposals from relatives or friends who know both families well, or may engage a professional marriage counselor called *ghatak* for the purpose.

Early matrimony gives a woman many childbearing years. Thus, it is probably to check the birth rate that the government has been planning to fix the minimum age of marriage for females and males at 18 and 21, respectively, from the current 16 and 18, respectively.

However, it is doubtful whether this can change anything. The law has been broken so many times by people adhering to custom, and no one has been penalized. Furthermore, the rural illiterate still do not understand or appreciate the reason for observing the law.

It was in anticipation of the present law, on the other hand, that precipitated the rash of child marriages in the mid-thirties. Seeking to avert an ill-fate of ostracism and penalty for young widows and divorced girls, the British who then ruled the subcontinent thought of raising the legal age of marriage. But parents got wind of the bill and married off their children however old they happened to be at the time, including six-month and one-year-old infants.

Mrs. Amina, 80, recalled how her brother-in-law came to her proposing that her newborn daughter be wedded to a three-year-old son of his friend. Furious, she chased him off.

How life turns out for most child brides may be seen in the story of Meherunnessa, a 13-year-old village girl. A year ago, she became wife to a 50-year-old man whose first wife had become too weak to do all the household chores by herself. Now it is Meherunnessa who does the cooking, washing, bringing water, gardening, husking paddy and supervising postharvest work.

Meherunnessa used to go to school, and was ahead in her class. She had completed two years and had begun the third stage (class three) when she got married. She likes reading storybooks and magazines but now she does not have the time. When she tries to read at night, her husband says it is a waste of time and rebukes her. She also misses boat-riding and fishing, and wishes she could again climb trees and eat guavas.

The practice of being married off young is so ingrained in Bangladesh society that many girls do not know any other way, as with Sakina who at age 15, has three children. She had heard from her parents that she had been promised to her parents-in-law for their son Kalam even before she was born.

As far back as she could remember, she had known Kalam as her husband-to-be. Thus when she got married to him at the age of 10, she didn't find the situation peculiar. Kalam is now 22.

In a society where it is not decent for a woman to make her own choice, females can only do what their elders permit.

## Yoghurt livens up diets, makes cheese

By Jessie Thompson Lowry

JEDDAH — There are in print, many versions of the history of yoghurt which leads one to the conclusion that the early beginnings of yoghurt are extremely difficult to trace. While it is difficult to pinpoint when yoghurt was discovered and in what country, we do know one thing for sure, yoghurt has been around a long, long time.

A great many peoples have claimed yoghurt as their own discovery. We can be fairly certain of two facts about the origin of yoghurt. One, yoghurt is about as old as recorded history, and two, it began somewhere in the Near or Middle East.

In the U.S., yoghurt is referred to and spelled this way: y-o-g-u-r-t. Other spellings include the following, yoghurt, yohurt, yahourth, yourt, yaourt and jugurt. Nevertheless, yoghurt is a custard-like preparation made by fermenting whole milk. It is snow white in appearance, and differs from other fermented dairy food products, in that it is consumed as a custard, rather than a liquid.

The texture of yoghurt is fine and smooth and the body is firm. Yoghurt has a tart,

tangy taste and contains two beneficial bacteria. One cup of fresh, natural yoghurt is a good source of protein, calcium and the vitamin B12 riboflavin. Yoghurt is not the perfect diet food nor is there such a food in existence. Here are three ways that you can use yoghurt as a diet food:

FIRST: In combination with a sensible diet.

SECOND: By itself for lunch or as a snack.

THIRD: As a substitute for higher caloric food.

For a "Yoghurt Only Diet" see page 90 of Dr. Irwin Stillman's *Quick Weight Loss Diet* (New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1967.) Try half a cup of lemon or vanilla-flavored yoghurt in order to relax at bedtime. Topping a baked potato with sour cream can add many unwanted calories so try plain yoghurt with chopped chives at only 8 calories per tablespoon. Tasty, and much less fattening. Try substituting high-caloric mayonnaise by using a mixture of half yoghurt and half mayonnaise. Using lemon-flavored yoghurt instead of mayonnaise in a tuna sandwich adds zest and cuts calories.

The uses for yoghurt in cooking are var-

ied — everything from appetizers to desserts. Here are a few general hints for cooking with yoghurt. The most basic rule in cooking with yoghurt is to always heat for a short period of time and use a low temperature.

Mixing yoghurt with other ingredients requires a light touch — fold in gently, do not stir. You can replace sour cream, milk and cream in your baking recipes simply by adding one-half teaspoon of baking soda for each cup of yoghurt.

Are you a cheese eater? Why not make your own yoghurt cheese at home. This is an excellent way to use up yoghurt that is a few days old.

### Yoghurt cheese

1. Start with plain unflavored yoghurt and pour of the liquid whey that collects on top. Place yoghurt in 2 layers of cheesecloth and gather up the corners and tie in a knot.
2. Tie the cheesecloth bag over a faucet or place bag in a strainer over a pan to catch the liquid for 3 or 4 hours. If thicker cheese is desired drain for 8 hours or overnight.
3. Use the cheese as you would cream cheese or flavor it with herbs or spices and salt. Serve as a dip or spread.

## Arabian cuisine--special preparations to break Ramadan fast

By Anne Marie Weiss — Armush

Each Arab country has its own traditional methods of breaking the daily Ramadan fast. In some areas, the meal is on the table and is approached as soon as the sound of "Allah Wakbar" fills the air. In other countries, the faithful consume a few bites and several glasses of water in the mosque. Prayer in the mosque is followed by the evening meal at home with the family.

During Ramadan, Muslims avoid dry foods and highly spiced dishes that accentuate thirst. Foods that are "cool on the stomach", that promote digestion, are preferred.

Following is a complete meal for a Ramadan evening, featuring traditional dishes from several countries. Begin with a refreshing glass of chilled apricot (mush mush) juice.

### Lamb soup with Orzo Harira I (Morocco)

A light version of the Moroccan soup which breaks the fast during the holy month of Ramadan.

- 2 tablespoons butter
- 400 grams lamb, diced small or sliced into very thin narrow strips about 2-3 cm. long
- 1 1/2 liters water
- 2 tomatoes, peeled and coarsely chopped
- 1 small onion, finely chopped
- 1/4 teaspoon turmeric
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon ginger
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1/4 teaspoon saffron
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup cooked rice, or 1/3 cup orzo
- 3 tablespoons fresh green coriander, or parsley, finely chopped
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice fennel

1. Brown the lamb and onion in the butter in a large saucepan.

2. Add the water, tomatoes, spices, salt and pepper. Bring to the boil, reduce heat, and simmer covered for 1 hour or more, until meat is tender. Add water as necessary.

3. Remove the cover from the saucepan, raise the heat, and bring to the boil. Stir in the rice or orzo and the coriander.

4. When the orzo is tender, turn off the flame. Add the eggs with one hand, while stirring briskly with the other, and the lemon juice, and beat briskly. The eggs will form fine threads. Let simmer another 5 minutes and serve.

### Variations:

This soup may be prepared with cubed chicken giblets instead of lamb.

A regional variation — substitute 2 tablespoons ground coriander for the turmeric, cinnamon and ginger.

### Vegetable Salad

Salatit Khodra (Tunisia)

- 2 green peppers
- 2 tomatoes
- 1 small mild onion
- Dressing:
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- 3 tablespoons vinegar
- 1 tablespoon mint, chopped
- salt
- pepper
- Cayenne pepper or Tabasco sauce (to taste)
- 1. Roast peppers, tomatoes, and onions on forks, holding them over the gas burner of your stove until blistered and blackened on all sides.
- 2. Hold the vegetables under cold running water and peel. Remove seeds, membranes, and dice.
- 3. Combine the dressing ingredients in the bottom of a serving bowl and beat until well mixed. Add the prepared vegetables and toss.

### Pilav with chicken

Ruz ma Dja (Lebanon)

- Marinate:
- 3 cloves garlic

- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup melted butter
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 4 or more pieces of chicken

### Garnish:

- 1/4 cup pine nuts, browned

1. Boil the chicken in salted water until tender.

2. Smash the garlic with the salt. Beat in the melted butter and lemon juice.

3. Strip the chicken meat from the bones and tear into large bite-sized pieces. Combine the chicken with the marinade, coating all pieces thoroughly. Refrigerate for at least 2 hours. Stirring occasionally.

4. Prepare a recipe of vermicelli rice. Press the cooked rice into a mold and turn over onto a platter. Or heap the rice onto an attractive serving dish. Heat the chicken pieces in their marinade and arrange them over the chicken. Pour on any remaining marinade and decorate with pine nuts.

### Vermicelli Rice

Ruz ma Shariye (Syria)

This is the basic Syrian rice dish: short fat grains glistening with clarified butter, highlighted with golden colored vermicelli noodles. Of course, long grained rice and butter may be used to produce a similar dish, but this is a recipe in which the semne adds a very pleasing Middle Eastern flavor.

- 1 1/4 cup rice, short fat grained
- 1/2 cup fine egg noodles (more to taste)
- 1/4 cup semne (clarified butter, from can marked ghee)

- 2 1/2 cup water or chicken broth
- salt

1. Rinse the rice several times in running water. Cover with water and set aside for 20-30 minutes. Drain in a colander. (Long grained converted rice only requires rinsing.)

2. Crush the egg noodles between the hands to break them into 1-2 cm lengths. Sauté them in the semne over medium flame until golden brown. Add the rice and fry for a minute until the grains are coated with semne.

3. Pour on the water, add the salt, and stir. Bring to the boil.
4. Cover and simmer for about 20 minutes. Turn off the heat and allow to sit for a few minutes before serving.

### Milk pudding with rice

Ruz ib Halib (Syria)

- 1/2 cup short grained rice
- 3 1/2 cup milk
- 3 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/2-2/3 cup sugar

### Flavoring:

- 1 tablespoon rose water, or

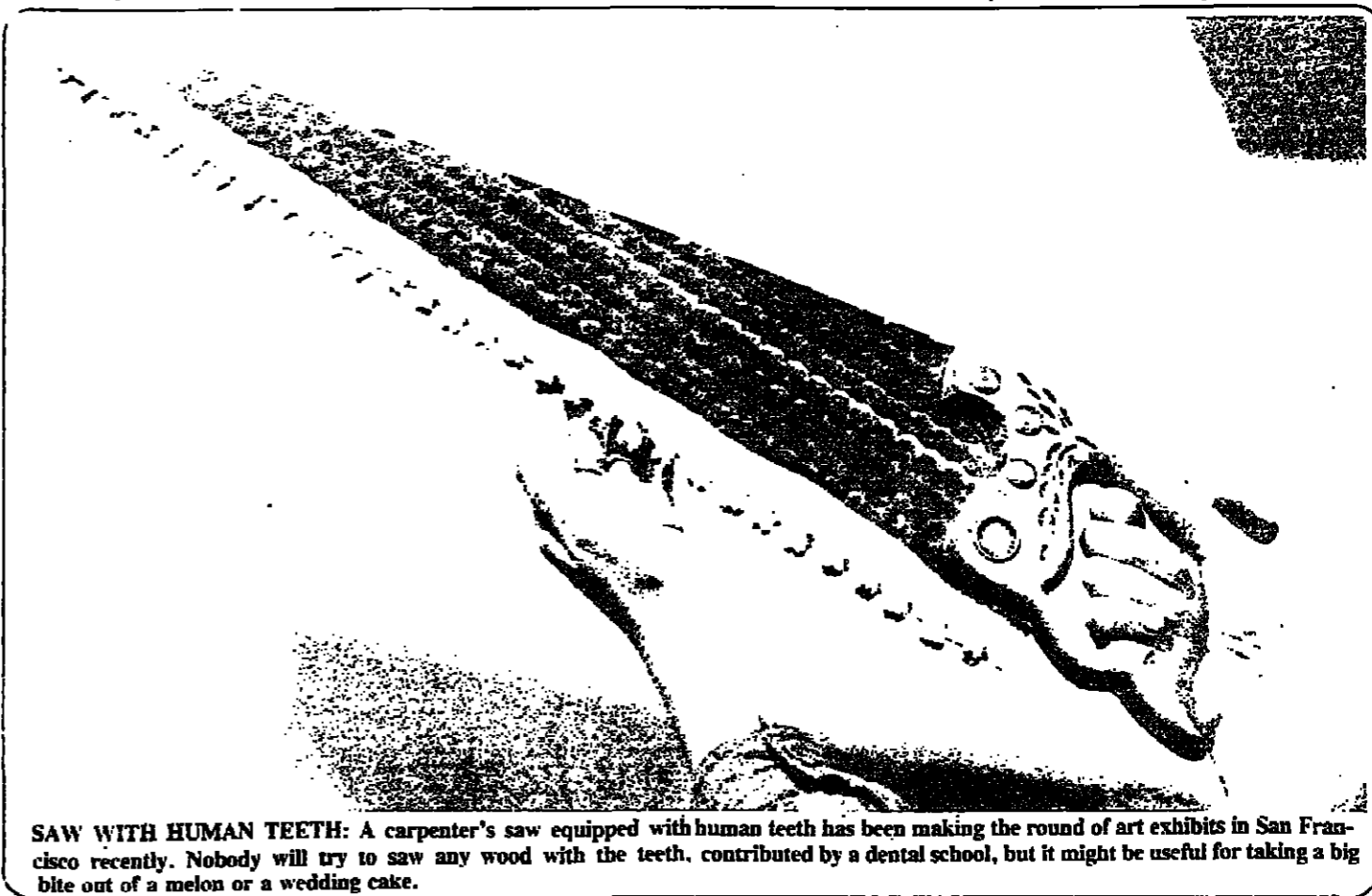
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract, or
- 3 fresh lemon leaves, or
- 1/2 teaspoon almond flavoring, or
- 1 teaspoon orange blossom water

1. Pick over the rice and wash it carefully under running water.

2. Heat the milk in a coated saucepan. Stir the cornstarch into the water and beat until smooth. Add the cornstarch, rice, and the remaining ingredients into the milk, and stir to blend well.

3. Lower the flame and simmer the pudding for about 40 minutes, stirring frequently.

4. Let cool for a few minutes, then pour into individual serving dishes and sprinkle with cinnamon.



SAW WITH HUMAN TEETH: A carpenter's saw equipped with human teeth has been making the round of art exhibits in San Francisco recently. Nobody will try to saw any wood with the teeth, contributed by a dental school, but it might be useful for taking a big bite out of a melon or a wedding cake.

## With income-tax cut 10%

## Economy set to bloom--Reagan

WASHINGTON, July 1 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has said a 10 percent income-tax cut that takes effect Thursday will lead to brighter days for the U.S. economy.

"July 1, marks brighter days for everyone who works, saves and makes our economy grow," the president said in an opening statement at a nationally televised press conference.

He conceded that "interest rates and unemployment may remain stubbornly high for a time." "But," he added, "we are beginning to make progress."

"If we stick to our plan, if we keep Congress from going back to its runaway spending, the (economic) recovery will take hold, strengthen and endure."

Unemployment in the U.S. last month was 9.5 percent, the highest since World War II. The prime interest rate, which banks charge

their biggest business customers, is now around the 16.5 percent mark and is a source of continuing irritation to U.S. allies.

In a related development, the American government said today a key barometer of U.S. economic trends rose in May for the third consecutive month, prompting administration officials to issue cautious predictions of recovery from the recession.

The Commerce department said its index of leading economic indicators went up 0.3 percent last month after gains of 1.39 percent in April and 0.2 percent in March. The increases followed 10 consecutive months of decline. The administration hopes that a 10 percent income tax cut and a 7.4 percent boost in social security payments will boost consumer spending, speeding the recovery.

"The economy, I sense, is beginning to turn up," the chairman of the president's council

of economic advisers, Murray Weidenbaum, told reporters.

But he said the durability of a recovery would depend greatly on increases in business investment and a fall in the high interest rates that have crippled major sectors of the U.S. economy.

Robert Dederick, the Commerce Department's acting undersecretary for economic affairs, said the May figures suggested the recession had bottomed out. But he noted that they showed that contracts and orders for industrial plant and equipment rose less last month than in March or April.

"In the immediate future, the consumer sector apparently will be the key contributor to recovery. As indicated, though, by the setback in contracts and orders for new plant and equipment, business capital spending is likely to decline further," Dederick said.

## U.S. goes to GATT against EEC

GENEVA, July 1 (R) — The United States has complained that preferences given by the European Community to citrus imports from several Mediterranean countries were hitting its own exports.

U.S. delegate Michael Smith asked the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) council to set up a panel to examine the complaint.

Washington says preferences given to imports of oranges, lemons and their juices from 11 Mediterranean countries contravene GATT obligations and adversely affect its own citrus rate.

Israel, one of the principal citrus exporters to the community, said the preferences had been fully examined by GATT earlier and found to be in accordance with the rules.

## EEC bows to U.S. pressure on credits

LUXEMBOURG, July 1 (R) — European Economic Community governments have agreed to a new set of export credit rules, pushing up interest rates on government-backed loans Western nations give to poorer countries.

The 10 Common Market states also bowed to U.S. pressure for additional increases in the charges on trade credits financing exports to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq, chairing a meeting of community finance ministers here, said they had accepted with minor modifications a plan tabled by the Paris-based Organization for Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Diplomats said Wednesday's decision should end months of wrangling between the 22 rich nations in the OECD which had threatened to start a credit war.

It should also ease trade tensions between Europe and the United States. Washington has long insisted interest rates on export credits, used by the West to boost exports, should be brought more into line with commercial realities. But France and Greece had up to now blocked community acceptance of the higher rates sought by Washington.

A provision sought by the community was that Greece and Ireland should be exempted from the increased charges for one year. The finance ministers also said the United States, at present exempted from some OECD rules governing the duration of credits, should fall into line with the other nations by Oct. 15.

These conditions would be the subject of talks in coming days, but de Clercq said he was confident they would not prevent a new accord.

The previous agreement regulating export credit terms expired last Friday. Many nations have voiced fears that a breakdown of talks would trigger a credit war among rich nations, each trying to boost their exports by

offering better loan terms. But diplomats said Wednesday's decision would be bad news for developing countries, who would have to pay more for many of their purchases from the West.

Minimum interest rates offered to "relatively rich" countries would rise by 1.15 percent to between 12.15 and 12.4 percent.

Nations classified by the OECD as intermediate would pay an extra 0.35 percent, bringing the new charges to between 10.85 and 11.35 percent. Only the very poorest countries would escape the increases, with rates for them staying at 10 percent.

The Soviet Union, however, was among several countries facing a two-fold increase.

This was because the OECD nations have agreed to reclassify them as relatively rich for their present intermediate status — implying higher charges even before the new rates are applied.

Several developing states like Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan would also face the same problem through their reclassification as intermediate rather than poor nations.

Japan, whose domestic interest rates are

below the levels set out in the OECD rules, will be exempt from charging the new rates. Instead, it has contracted to give loans at a minimum rate of 0.3 percent over its long-term market levels.

Meanwhile, Common Market officials said the European Community has been holding urgent discussions with the United States, to try to ease a crisis in trade relations, but changes seem unlikely in the tough U.S. position on a Soviet-West European gas pipeline.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and the community's External Relations Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp both met Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state-designate for European Affairs, and stressed Western Europe's desire for a change in the U.S. stance. Burt later termed his meeting with Haferkamp substantive, but declined further comment.

At the same time, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens summoned the U.S. ambassador to the community, George Vest, and passed on the leaders' statement, which condemned "unilateral and retroactive decisions on international trade."

The U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan has taken a policy decision to cut its contribution to such multilateral bodies as the International Development Association (IDA).

The bulk of its bilateral aid is earmarked for the Middle East, particularly for Israel and Egypt. Another country to cut its 1981 aid contributions was Japan — down 9.4 percent (11.4 percent in dollar terms) to \$3.2 billion, or 0.28 percent of its GNP compared to 0.32 percent in 1980.

Northern European countries again topped the DAC list in terms of aid, as a proportion of GNP. The Netherlands (1.08 percent against 0.99 percent in 1980) was the only country to top one percent, this in spite of the fact that the value of its aid was cut by the 26 percent depreciation of the guilder against the dollar last year.

Other countries to top the 0.7 percent U.N. target were Sweden (0.83 percent against 0.79 in 1980), Norway (0.82 against 0.85) and Denmark (0.73 — a repeat of 1980).

Amongst the major industrialized countries, France scored the best increase, pushing up its aid 24 percent in French francs and 11 percent in dollars to \$4 billion.

He told a press conference that aid from the 17 industrialized nations had dropped from 0.38 percent of gross national product (GNP) in 1980 to 0.35 percent last year — half of the 0.7 percent target set by the United Nations.

Responsible for the biggest part of the 1981 cut was the United States, which slashed its aid by 26 percent from \$7.8 billion to \$5.8 billion.

By cutting this aid from 0.27 to 0.20 percent of GNP, Washington chalked up the poorest performance on the DAC after Italy.

**Accord on agenda eludes UNCTAD**

GENEVA, July 1 (R) — The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said its next assembly would be held June 6-30 next year in Belgrade, but the UNCTAD board again failed to reach agreement on the agenda for the session.

An official said consultations were continuing to define the scope of the assembly, which UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea wants to concentrate on global economic problems.

Previous assemblies have tended to focus on North-South issues. Some nations, particularly in the West, say this theme is too simplistic, adding industrial and developed nations should debate how they can work together to end the world recession.

The chairman of the 124-member board, Argentina's Gabriel Martinez, told the body today he hoped for agreement soon on a formulation reflecting the position of all groups.

The labor ministry guideline, which is not legally binding and follows recommendations from a panel of managers, unions and scholars, calls for an overtime ceiling of 50 hours a month from next January.

Unions have been demanding an overtime guideline since 1977 so the ceiling represents something of a breakthrough, although it will have little if any immediate effect in factories, now suffering from a production slowdown. The labor ministry said the move was partly directed at overseas criticism that Japan's massive export surge in recent years was as much as anything based on fairly cheap labor working longer hours than their counterparts in other countries.

The Japanese are sensitive about a reference to them in a report to the European

Community as a nation of work maniacs, a term often repeated with a mixture of pride and embarrassment.

Industry and labor sources say that recent overtime levels in Japan are only about a third of those worked in the 1960s and early 1970s when the economy surged ahead.

Slow demand here and overseas has brought down production growth in recent years.

However, average overtime in the car industry is about 21 hours a month, 16 hours in steel mills and 18 hours in electrical plants, according to a recent Labor Ministry survey.

Akira Shimizu, director of labor measures for the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), said his federation and three other national labor groups have been pressing the government for legislation to limit overtime to two hours a day — the current legal ceiling for female workers — or 150 hours a year.

Unions, which are generally weak in Japan, say the new government overtime guideline still favors employers and have criticized it as not going far enough. "It is only better than useless since at present we don't have any law regulating male workers' overtime," one Sohyo official said.

However, a spokesman for the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) had reservations about the

overtime ceiling, saying: "Overtime is an inevitable part of our lifetime employment system. Strong demand can easily be met by production boosts thanks to overtime, while, in exchange, there are virtually no lay-offs of workers during recessions in Japan."

Nikkeiren was quick to say that it wants the overtime guideline applied flexibly, in case there is a sudden need to boost production. Shimizu said that now Japanese economic growth had significantly slowed, trade unions would press for better working conditions in their negotiations with management rather than focus only on increasing their income.

"We have been demanding the introduction of legislation for a five-day week for all workers, as well as an annual 150-hour limit on overtime," a Sohyo spokesman said.

"When it comes to the quality of life, we (the unions) have failed to pay enough attention to working hours... however, in the not too distant future, the question of shortening real working hours will certainly become the main subject in negotiations between labor and management."

Since the first oil price boost in 1973-1974, the average Japanese working time has remained almost unchanged at 42 hours a week, while about 43 percent of workers do a five-day week.

## Dollar slips in dull trading

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, July 1 — The dollar fell back on the Thursday markets in some listless trading. The American currency had traded lower in New York on Wednesday night, reacting to lower Eurodollar deposit rates and a fluctuating Federal Reserve "Fed Fund" prime lending rate.

At one stage, the Fed drained reserves out of the system to push Fed Fund rates to a high of 17 percent, but rates fell back later to close at 13 1/2 percent levels. In the Eurodollar markets, the one-month rate was quoted at 15-5/16-15-9/16 — down by about 1/4 percent. While in the longer tenors, the one-year deposit level reached 15-7/8-16-1/8 percent — a 1/4 percent fall over Monday/Tuesday trading levels.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver continued to firm with silver prices rising dramatically to close at 6.02 dollar levels in New York on Wednesday night. They had traded at \$5.45 Tuesday and Wednesday in Europe. Silver's rise was attributable to a statement by officials in Peru that it proposed to suspend the rate of silver for the time being, and that Mexico and Canada had been approached to aid this move.

Coming on top of the decision by the United States to indefinitely suspend the weekly silver stockpile sales, the market reacted by pushing up prices sharply. On the Thursday markets, however, profit-taking and some sharp sales pushed prices down by 30 cents to 5.72 dollar levels. Gold prices were more stable, averaging at \$312 dollars an ounce after reaching a \$317 rise in New York the night before.

In the local markets, Thursday saw rial deposit rates remain relatively stable, but fall by the close of the session by about 1/4 to 1/2 percent levels. The shorter tenors seemed to be the most affected, with the one-month JIBOR quoted at 14 1/2-15 percent on opening, but falling back to 14 1/4-14 1/2 percent by the close. The one-year period went in the reverse direction — firming to 14 1/2-15 1/2 percent by the close from 14 1/2-15 percent levels on opening. On the whole, dealing was concentrated in the short tenors with week-fixed being quoted at 14 1/4-14 1/2 percent levels. Once again, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency's (SAMA) parity devaluation more from 3.4300 to 3.4400 on 30 June did not seem to have affected market rates. On the exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates opened at a weak 3.4400-05 and hardly moved from this level all day Thursday.

The European exchange markets on the other hand saw some active dealing with the dollar losing some ground against most major currencies. The British pound traded 1.7283, rose to 1.7400 levels before falling back slightly to 1.7380 levels. The pound is once again being affected by possible renewed railway strike disruptions. The French franc traded comfortably at 6.8450 levels, while the Swiss franc fell to 2.1200 but later shot back to 2.1150. The Swiss currency's fall was due to a 1/2 percent interest rate cut by the major Swiss banks. As for the yen, that currency rose to 255.80 levels from 256.50 in New York on Wednesday night. The mark was also firmer at 2.4680 levels.

## U.S. court indicts Hitachi

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (R) — Two indictments were handed up by a federal grand jury in California charging the Japanese Hitachi Corporation and 17 individuals in connection with an alleged conspiracy to obtain IBM computer secrets, a U.S. prosecutor said.

U.S. attorney (prosecutor) Joseph R. Sponsiello said the grand jury examination of evidence concerning representatives of another major Japanese electronics firm, Mitsubishi, arrested in California, had been delayed at the request of the corporation.

In Tokyo, a press statement by Hitachi, said that neither the firm nor its employees had done anything illegal. The grand jury met in San Jose, California.

The indictments for the first time brought into the case as a defendant Raymond Cadet, 45, a former employee of the U.S. computer giant IBM (International Business Machines), and more recently, of National Advance Systems, of Sunnyvale, California.

## Mexico receives \$2.5 billion loan

MEXICO CITY, July 1 (AP) — An international syndicate is lending Mexico \$2.5 billion under an agreement that signals confidence in Mexico's recovery from a severe recession. Treasury Secretary said the seven-year loan signed Wednesday is the biggest single borrowing transaction in Mexican history.

Lloyds Bank International, Bank of Tokyo and Bank of America are leading partners in the syndicate. A spokesman of the bank said: "We are confident that Mexico's vast natural resources, its dynamic private initiative will pull Mexico out of its present troubles."

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Improvement and beautification of Ar'Ar (asphalting, sidewalks and lighting);	161	3,000	10-7-1982
" " "	Fencing of graveyards at Al-Kamel rural complex in the Western Province;	162	1,000	11-7-1982
" " "	Fencing cemeteries at four villages in the Western Province; temporary surfacing No. 1 at four villages in the rural complex of Sager;	163	1,500	13-7-1982
" " "		159	1,300	5-7-1982

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 10TH RAMADHAN 1402 1402/1ST JULY, 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:				
Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1A.	Merzario Persia	A.E.T.	Contra/Ro-Ro	28.6.82
2.	Aggen Wave	O.C.E.	Frozen Chickens	27.6.82
3.	Safina-e-Arab	S.C.S.A.	Rice/Gen.	30.6.82
4.	Amstedreef	A.E.T.	Bagged Barley	19.6.82
5.	Mareval Mary	Gulf	General	24.6.82
6.	Kumrovec	Astar	Iron/Gen./Tobacco	28.6.82
7.	Kop. Mosconica	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	21.6.82
8.	Chalm Everett	O.C.E.	Bananas	28.6.82
9.	Neven	Fayer	General	28.6.82
10.	Glorious Trader	Alsaada	General/Contra	27.6.82
11.	Annajm	Mofarrij	Barley	23.6.82
12.	Golden Dammam	El Hawi	Contra/St/Tim/Gen.	27.6.82
13.	Char Yeung	Abdallah	Gen./Contra	27.6.82
14.	Maldiva Amity	O'Trade	General	28.6.82
15.	Kawachi Maru	Alireza	Containers	30.6.82
16.	Merina	El Hawi	Timber/Timber	28.6.82
17.	Zeus 1	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	28.6.82
18.	Kivi Arrow	Alsaada	Bulk Cement	28.6.82
19.	Quarough	Alireza	Timber/St/Gen.	24.6.82
20.	Taurag	Gulf	Ppr/Tim/Cem/Polis	28.6.82
21.	Frigo America	Star	Fruit	30.6.82
22.	Pulau Nias	Abdallah	Plywood	27.6.82
23.	Al Assiri	Mofarrij	Bgd Barley	25.6.82
24.	Holsten Sailor	S.N.L.	Gen./Contra	27.6.82
25.	Katendrecht	Barnadiah	Bgd. Barley	17.6.82
26.	Mistral Universal	O.C.E.	Fruits	21.6.82
27.	Roman Reefer	O.C.E.	Lamb	29.6.82
28.	Caribbean	Star	Fish	30.6.82
29.	Universal	Star		
30.	Juba	Star	Fruit	24.6.82

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 10.9.1402/1.7.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

1.	Rajadep	Gulf	Livestock	30.6.82
N2.	Maldiva Pride	Orri	Maize/Timber	28.6.82
3.	Nagan	Saite	Flour/Timber	25.6.82
4.	Hansong	OCE	General	30.6.82
6.	Altenburg	Kanoo	Gen./Contra	28.6.82
7.	Maersk Astro	Kanoo	Gen./Contra	17.6.82
8.	Fortune Star	SMC	Loading Urea	19.6.82
9.	Alka	OCE	General	30.6.82
10.	Flax	Alireza	General	30.6.82
11.	Al Yasrah	Kanoo	Live Sheep	28.6.82
12.	La Diosa	Kanoo	Gen./Rice	28.6.82
13.	Linyin	Orri	General	30.6.82
14.	Aegle Fame	Saite	Bagged Rice	16.6.82
15.	Gazella	Gosaibi	Gen./Contra	30.6.82
16.	Kaoheng	Gosaibi	Gen./Contra	30.6.82
17.	Australia Star	Barber	Containers	17.6.82
18.	Rondo	Kanoo	Containers	30.6.82
19.	Madonna Bay	Kanoo	Containers	28.6.82
20.	Lady Madonna	OCE	Reefer	28.6.82
21.	Valentin Khuto	Kanoo	General	30.6.82
22.	Rosky			

## Bonn strikes budget accord

BONN, July 1 (R) — The West German government reached a compromise agreement on its 1983 budget early Thursday, papering over the cracks in its shaky coalition, but leaving open the question of its long-term survival.

The junior partners in the coalition, the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), had made

budget agreement a condition for staying in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government.

There were weeks of tough negotiations between the FDP and Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD). But there was no sign of an agreement until the chancellor stepped in with a compromise formula.

The cabinet and party leaders held meetings lasting 12 hours Wednesday to thrash out details of the compromise. The parliamentary groupings of each party met into the early hours of Thursday morning before ratifying the deal. The liberals had tried to stop the SPD from introducing tax increases, while Schmidt's party wanted to save its social welfare program from heavy cuts.

In the end, the SPD appeared to have agreed to some light cuts in social services in return for reductions in tax relief for high-income earners.

The cabinet meets Thursday to finalize the agreement and the full budget will be voted on next Wednesday. But the uneasy accord could crumble within three months.

Regional elections take place in Hesse on September 26 and the FDP there have already agreed to ditch their partnership with the SPD in the state assembly, the last remaining such coalition outside Bonn, and campaign with the conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

## BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — The European Commission has cracked down on imports into Britain of dresses from Singapore made of cotton, man-made textile fibres, wool and fine animal hair, the British Department of Trade has said here.

TOKYO, (AFP) — Canada has agreed to resume stalled negotiations with Japan on limiting import of Japanese cars to Canada in fiscal 1977. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has said. The negotiations would be resumed in Ottawa around mid-July, MITI officials said.

PARIS, (AFP) — An accord on industrial cooperation between the French bicycle and moped manufacturer Motobecane and the Japanese Yamaha Motor Company was ratified here by the chiefs of the two firms.

LONDON, (AFP) — The International Wheat Council (IWC) has decided to extend the international wheat agreement from June 30, 1983. The IWC announced in a communiqué released here. But it said the length of the extension would only be at the council's next meeting on Nov. 29.

PARIS, (R) — France has won a 650 million franc (\$95 million) contract to supply Algeria with equipment for exploiting natural gas deposits in the Saharan desert, the state-run Gaz de France (GDF) company has said. GDF said its subsidiary, Sofregaz, won the contract with the Algerian state-owned Sonatrach company.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 2:00 p.m. Thursday		
	Cash	Transfer
Bahamian Dollar	9.12	9.13
Bangladesh Taka	15.60	15.60
Belgian Franc (1,000)	3.45	72.75
Canadian Dollar	266.00	266.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	139.40	139.35
Dutch Guilder (100)	126.45	126.45
Egyptian Pound	3.45	3.53
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.60	93.72
French Franc (100)	50.45	50.40
Greek Drachma (1,000)	50.00	49.50
Indian Rupee (100)		36.23
Iranian Rial (100)		
Israeli Sheqel (10,000)	25.15	24.95
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.45	13.45
Jordanian Dinar	9.80	9.85
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.99	11.965
Lebanese Lira (100)	68.00	67.05
Moroccan Dirham (100)	54.50	55.30
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.28
Philippine Peso (100)		41.10
Pound Sterling	5.98	5.96
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.60	94.55
Singapore Dollar (100)		158.70
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		31.06
Swiss Franc (100)	163.30	163.25
Syrian Lira (100)	59.15	59.95
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.442
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.35	75.20

Selling Price

All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.

STUMPY STUMBLER

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TIT FOR TAT

THE SPACERS



### arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	Bahrain Channel 4	DUBAI Channel 33	Bahrain Channel 55	DUBAI Channel 10	Radio Jeddah	Radio Riyadh	Francaise Langue
8:30 Opening — Quran — The Friday Cere — Children's Series — Arabic Series — Family Program — Religious Program — Quran — Friday Prayer Live — Local Program — Men and Women — Religious Talk — Weekly World News — Selected Item — Children's Program — Cartoons — Wild Life — Religious Talk 9:15 English News — Religious Series 10:30 Arabic News — Daily Arabic Series — Brief Comedy Program — Soap	4:00 Quran Religious Talk 4:20 Program Preview 4:25 Cartoons 4:40 Big Food and the Wide Boys 5:00 Soccer 6:00 Religious Program 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:35 Local Live Program 9:30 Tomorrow's Program 9:35 Daily Arabic Series 9:45 Arabic Film 11:30 News	5:00 Holy Quran 5:15 Cartoons 5:30 Children's Film 5:55 The Virginian 7:05 World Cup — England vs Kuwait 9:05 The Contender Part 2 10:00 World News 10:30 News Panorama 10:50 Spain v N. Ireland	6:00 Program Preview 6:05 Cartoons 6:25 Different Strokes 7:00 News 7:30 TV Magazine 14:12 Nature of Things 8:35 Magnum 9:30 Harris and Company 10:15 News Summary	2:00 Holy Quran 2:05 Holy Quran	Jeddah MW 1485 KHz FM 98 MHz SW 11.855 MHz	Riyadh AM 1224 KHz FM 98 MHz MW 245.50 MHz Dammam AM 1095 KHz	Longueurs d'ondes: — FM 98 Megahertz — Onde Courte 11.855 Megahertz dans la bande des 25MHz — Onde Moyenne 1485 Kilohertz dans la bande des 202m. Horaires 06:00 Ouverture: Verses Et Commentaires 8h15 Bonjour 8h30 Varietes 8h30 Club des Jeunes 8h45 Chansons enfanines 9h00 Informations: Lumiere sur les informations 9h15 Musique 9h30 Varietes 9h45 Musique: Cloture Vacances du Solene du Vendredi

### Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	37 Armistice	11 Dog	25 Kitchen
1 Strikebreaker	39 Terre —, Ind.	16 United	adjunct
5 Noted	40 Jaded	19 Faction	27 Secular
composer	41 Enfold	22 Sugar source	29 Costly
9 One with	42 Salamander	23 Laundry	30 Aspect
a tooth		7 Free soul	item
problem		8 Distaff role	24 Lawyers' concern
10 Remains	2 Hellman's	9 Maple	31 Looked at
12 Mubarak's	"The —"	genus	38 "3 Rms., — View"
capital			
13 Cathedral	3 Chalice veil		
feature	4 Cliche		
14 Building	5 Sew		
wing	6 Snake		
15 Bon —			
17 Destiny			
18 A must			
with beef			
20 Morse Code			
sound			
21 Be borne			
22 Fido's treat			
23 Aida's			
"Nile —"			
25 Postpone			
26 Chinese			
dynasty			
27 Mortgage			
28 Dolt			
29 N. Mex.'s			
capital			
32 Alkali			
33 Nautical			
chain			
34 Scottish			
river			
35 Word with			
shave or call			

### DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR  
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

### CRYPTOQUOTES

F IVVT PX RD GDHV NWFR F  
EYDIVH PR TPIXCPXV...PE  
YDQV APQVX F GFR VBVX;  
— U. H. YDIVVY  
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: ONCE IN A GOLDEN HOUR I CAST TO EARTH A SEED. UP THERE CAME A FLOWER, THE PEOPLE SAID A WEED. — TENNYSON

### Contract Bridge

B. Jay and Steve Becker

### Bidding Quiz

Your right-hand opponent bids One Heart, both sides vulnerable. What would you bid now with each of the following five hands?

1. ♠ J87 ♠ 6 ♠ AKJ762 ♠ A8  
2. ♠ AQ ♠ 8643 ♠ AQ ♠ Q8832  
3. ♠ AK853 ♠ K92 ♠ A7 ♠ AJ  
4. ♠ QJ7 ♠ 75 ♠ AQ874 ♠ KQ2  
5. ♠ KQ5 ♠ K884 ♠ QJ6 ♠ AQ9

1. Double. There would be too much danger of missing a spade fit by overcalling with two diamonds instead of doubling. Partner may have nothing but five spades to the king, in which case a game could be lost by failing to double for takeout. At the same time, the double comes closer to representing the actual high-card strength held.

2. Pass. Despite the 14 high-card points, it is best to pass. It would be wrong to double with inadequate support for either spades or diamonds, and it would be equally dangerous to bid two clubs on a weak suit and four heart losers besides. The outlook would be more promising if RHO had opened with a diamond or a spade. But the heart opening substantially reduces the value of the hand and any action other than a pass would be courting disaster.

3. Two spades. The choice lies between a double and a

jump overall, with the latter getting the nod. The double of a suit generally indicates support for at least two of the three remaining suits, and this hand doesn't meet that test. The jump overall shows a very good one-suited hand but is not forcing. Partner should respond if he would have responded to an opening one bid.

4. Double. This hand just about makes the grade for a competitive bid, but it is better to double than bid two diamonds. Probably only a part score is at stake, but part-score battles cannot be ignored merely because the stakes are lower than in game or slam hands. It must be remembered that two part scores, back to back, generally make a game and are worth fighting for.

5. One notrump. Here you have the high-card values for a double, but your point count and the balanced distribution can be more effectively described by a notrump overcall than by a double. A double is invariably an ambiguous bid, since it may be based on anywhere from 12 to 20 points in high cards, and may also be made with all kinds of distribution. A notrump overcall is not ambiguous at all; it tells a very precise story.

### THE SPORTS FILE

by E.V. ABRAHAMIAN

WILTON "WILT THE STILT" CHAMBERLAIN, OF BASKETBALL FAME WAS SOUGHT AFTER BY SEVENTY-SEVEN COLLEGES WHILE STILL IN HIGH SCHOOL.

### SPACE SHOTS



SPACE LOG: U.S. SPACE SCIENTIST, WERNER VON BRAUN, SAID THAT SPACE FLIGHTS TO MARS MAY BE MADE DURING THE 1980'S.

### BBC Middle East Service

Friday	0225 Urdu: Newsletter	0230 Meridian	0315 Radio Newsworld	0330 25 Years of Rock	0415 Outlook	0445 Urdu: Newsletter	0450 In the Mezzanine	0500 World News & Review of the British Press	0515 Brass Bands	0530 Series: Novels up to Now	0600 World News & News about Britain	0615 The World Today	0630 Business Matters	0700 Newsworld	0730 Letter from London	0740 Waveguide	0745 Financial News	0755 Reflections	0800 World News & 24 Hours	0830 Musical Machine	0900 Newsworld	0930 Conductor's Gallery	1000 World News	1030 News Waves	1050 Reflections	1115 The English Style	1130 Comedy Show: Smash of the Day	1200 World News & Review of the British Press	1215 The World Today	1230 Financial News	1240 Look Ahead	1245 The Great Musicals	0115 Merchant Navy Program	0130 Business Matters	0200 World News & News about Britain	0215 In the Mezzanine
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### Pharmacies Open Tonight

MAKKAH	Najm Pharmacy	Abdullah Ba	Wazir Pharmacy	Al-Beterji Pharmacy	Hattari Pharmacy	TAIF	Al-Jaym Pharmacy	Taf Pharmacy
Al-Shubailah, Ba	Al-Jumrah, Ba	Faisal ibn Bandar Building	Aiyad, Al	Adhraf Building	Mansour Street	Saleh Sejjani Building	Shahr District	Main Street
Behind King Faisal								
Nahd Pharmacy	MADINAH	Al-Badi Pharmacy	Al-Jamjumi Pharmacy	Sultana Pharmacy	DAMMAM	Al-Haramin Pharmacy	AL-KHOBAR	Sharif Pharmacy
Hospital	Masabi, Main Street	Al-Awadi Street	Neat Al-Zaher Hospital	Al-Suhaymi Street	Sultana Street	Al-Malek (King) Street		Sufi Street

### Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1982

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There'll be unexpected news from a friend, and you'll receive good advice about a financial matter. Your intensity rubs off on others.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) The picture changes too rapidly to make a serious commitment about a business matter. A co-worker may show signs of jealousy.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20) Partners are prone to do the unexpected, and an appointment may have to be canceled. Join an old colleague for a luncheon date.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22) You can safely mix business and pleasure, and your ingenuity brings fine dividends. Be willing to make changes in your routine.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) The social scene has its ups and downs. A meeting with a family member goes well, but

others may be lax about keeping appointments.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) The domestic routine is upset in some way. A change in work plans may cause a subsequent change in plans for a family get-together.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plans for the weekend may be altered in some way. You may be somewhat stubborn about a partner's request, but avoid power plays.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You might meet with an unexpected bargain. Try to exercise good judgment, if shopping on the spur of the moment. Don't misplace things.

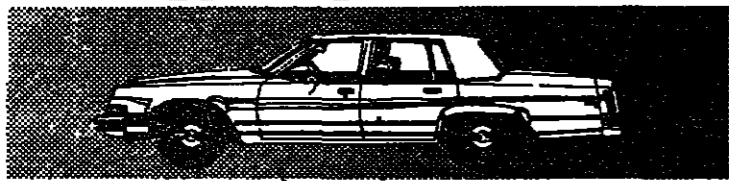
**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You're in an adventurous mood and want to vary your ordinary routine, but a friend may display a disapproving attitude.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Though business colleagues play their cards close to the vest, you may expect to enjoy some sudden insights now. Save time for yourself.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) You'll be introduced to some unusual people today. A friend is helpful in business, but don't ask for advice about personal matters.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Distant business interests prosper, though higher-ups may behave in unlikely ways. Questions of joint assets need further scrutiny.

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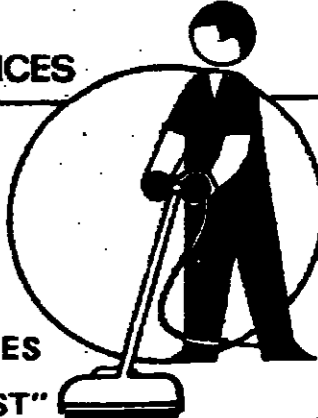
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## U.S., Spain reach agreement on bases

MADRID, July 1 (AP) — The United States and Spain announced Thursday they have reached a new five-year agreement to continue the U.S. military presence in Spain. The agreement, to be signed soon, according to the joint announcement, gives Spain \$400 million in military aid next year in return for use of three Spanish air bases and a Spanish navy base, U.S. officials said.

The officials declined to put a figure on the total package, which also includes cultural and scientific credits to Spain from the United States. The agreement requires approval by the Spanish Cortes (parliament) but requires only that U.S. Congress be informed.

The previous agreement was a five-year treaty that expired last Sept. 21 but was extended until May 20, 1982. Both Spanish and U.S. officials insisted a new agreement

would be reached when the extension ran out.

U.S. officials said the agreement would be signed in Madrid when U.S. Ambassador to Spain Terence Todman returns from vacation.

Spanish diplomatic sources said the agreement prohibited stationing of nuclear weapons in Spain. This was a key point in Spain's negotiations before entering the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in May.

The expired five-year treaty gave Spain an average \$144 million annually in U.S. military aid, a figure the Spanish often complained was too low. U.S. sources said President Ronald Reagan's administration's 1983 budget indicated about \$12 million would be included in the new agreement for cultural and scientific credit for Spain and about \$2 million to 3 million for military training of the Spanish armed forces.

The United States has about 10,000 air force and navy personnel stationed at Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid, Zaragoza Air Base in central-northeast Spain, Moron near Seville in Southern Spain and Rota across the Bay from Cadiz in southern Spain.

## Challenger joins U.S. space fleet

PALMDALE, California, July 1 (R) — A second shuttle, *Challenger*, joined the U.S. space fleet Wednesday, ready to fly its first mission early next year.

While the first space shuttle *Columbia* was circling the earth on its final test mission, *Challenger* was rolled out of its hangar at Rockwell International here and handed over to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Factory employees and the crew of *Challenger*'s first flight — flight Cmdr. Paul Weitz, pilot Karol Bobko and mission specialists Donald Peterson and Story Musgrave — cheered the second shuttle. A Rockwell spokesman said *Challenger* has been designed to fly at least 100 missions without a major overhaul.

Although the two spacecraft look alike from the outside, the ejection seats of the commander and pilot in *Columbia* have been replaced by airline-type crew seats in *Challenger* and there is room for five more seats. There are also provisions for a galley and sleeping space on the *Challenger*, which *Columbia* does not have.

The new craft also has an optical device which enables crew members to read flight information as they look through the spacecraft windows instead of having to look down at instruments.

*Challenger*'s fuselage is covered in a new variety of heat tile, said to be less vulnerable to working loose. Lost tiles was one of *Columbia*'s main problems on the first and third of its four test flights.

*Challenger* began a 35-mile journey on a giant truck to Edwards Air Force Base in California, where *Columbia* is due to land Sunday.

## Shuttle men repair door, orbit safely

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, July 1 (Agencies) — Astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield closed the payload door on the space shuttle *Columbia* Thursday, ending concern that warping from the cold had jammed it open.

The doors must be latched closed for the spacecraft's re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. Earlier the doors had not closed properly because of a warping effect caused by the extreme cold of space.

As they passed over the United States on the 62nd orbit of their seven-day mission, the crew used their controls and on-board television cameras to show the doors as they closed.

The remainder of the astronauts' day included maneuvers aimed at duplicating some of the conditions for Sunday's end to the flight.

The ship was orbiting smoothly Thursday morning, Mattingly and pilot Hartsfield did some celestial sighting and crew calisthenics, then televised an instructive "cooks tour" of the shuttle cockpit.

They beamed down a television show of life in the cabin, with Mattingly pointing out the never-ending array of controls. There were banners hanging from the walls for Auburn University, from which both graduated, and for the Navy and Air Force. Mattingly is a Navy captain and Hartsfield a former Air Force colonel.

The astronauts completed the busiest portion of their 112-orbit mission Wednesday, finishing work on a major experiment, repairing another and beaming back color television pictures of their living quarters. They processed several samples which could have a major impact on the production of rare medicines.

Billed as the first commercial use of the shuttle, the electrophoresis experiment was designed to demonstrate that substances which cannot be made on earth can be produced in the weightlessness of space.

The astronauts also bypassed a faulty electrical connection to activate a package of instruments called the "Getaway Special." The experiments, put together by students from Utah State University, should have been started two days earlier. The experiments ranged from the effects of microgravity on shrimp, fruit flies and construction materials, to the melting of bismuth and tin into an alloy, a process impossible on earth because of gravity.

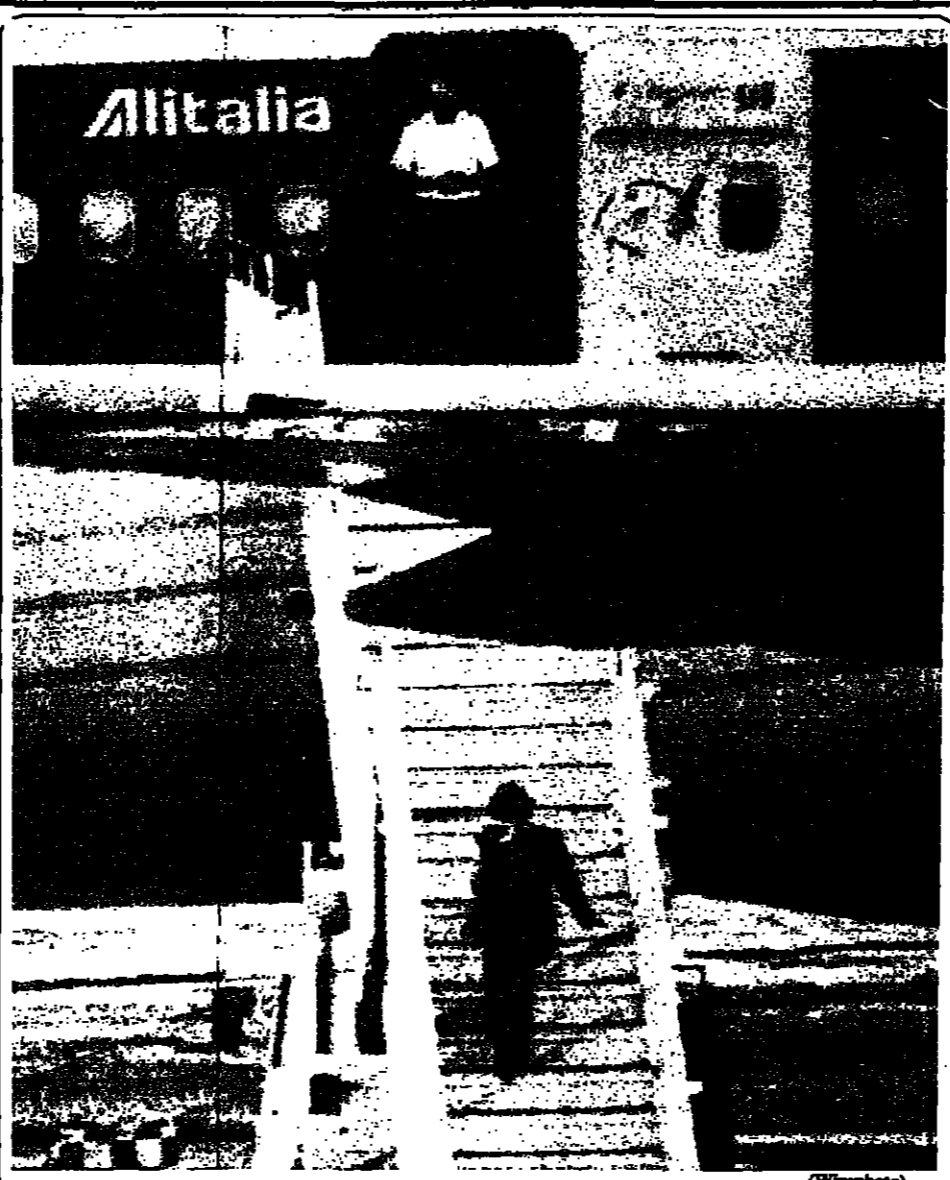
On Wednesday the astronauts relayed their first live television show, taking mission control on a photographic tour of America's Gulf coast — from Mississippi through Florida and out over the Bahamas. Above Cape Canaveral, Mattingly sighting a shuttle runway near the launch pad, said: "It stands out like an arrow."

At mid-mission, though, *Columbia* was pronounced fit by a flight director who predicted the ship would be ready for hire on its next flight in November.

The space agency was already looking ahead a little. Just 60 km from the lakebed where *Columbia* will land on Sunday, the space agency took delivery of *Challenger* from shuttlemaker Rockwell International. The new ship is to make flight 6.

Meanwhile, French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien and his four Soviet crewmates were completing joint work aboard the orbiting *Salyut-7* space station. The Soviet news agency Tass reported Thursday.

The agency said "preparations have started for the descent of the *Soyuz-76* spaceship" that will carry Chretien, mission commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov and engineer Alexander Ivanchenkov back to earth Friday.



HIJACKED PLANE: Mrs. Anna Aldrovanti, estranged Italian wife of the hijacker of an Alitalia Boeing 747, climbs to the plane Thursday after flying from Rome to meet with the sky pirate. Mrs. Aldrovanti is a nursery schoolteacher in Modena north of Bologna.

## Warsaw curfew lifted

WARSAW, July 1 (Agencies) — Polish authorities Wednesday lifted an overnight curfew in Warsaw which has been in force for all but three nights since the military takeover on Dec. 13. The official news agency PAP said a ban on late-night entertainments was also revoked.

The curfew has been progressively withdrawn throughout the country but it is still in force in the southern city of Wroclaw following street clashes in mid-June. In Warsaw it was lifted on May 1, but reimposed three days later after street fighting following a march in support of the suspended independent trade union Solidarity.

Meanwhile, six interned Solidarity leaders have presented a proposal for an agreement with the government on reactivating the trade union.

The proposal, published in the June 17

## Pay strike halts Italian press

ROME, July 1 (AP) — Italian journalists walked off the job Wednesday, launching a three-day news blackout to press their demands for a new contract.

The strike shut down all Italian newspapers and wire services and severely reduced news reporting on state-run radio and television stations.

Television and radio announcers read only brief news stories without the use of film or on-the-spot voice reports. The broadcast journalists were to join the walkout later.

Contracts for journalists expired Dec. 31, 1981. Since then they have staged sporadic one-day strikes to put pressure on the publishers.

The journalists are seeking an average increase of (\$350) a month in salary and fringe benefits. The average monthly salary

for a journalist, including fringe benefits, is \$1,120. Starting salaries are about \$560 a month.

The publishers' association has rejected the journalists' demands as excessive. It has made no specific counteroffer but said increases must be kept within the 16 percent limit sought by the government for all union contracts in its attempt to slow inflation, now running at 15.2 percent annually.

Journalists announced a three-day strike in March, but went back to work after one day off the job.

Rome's two English-language dailies, *The Daily American* and *The Rome Daily*, were not affected by the strike. Italian newspapers were scheduled to resume publication Sunday.

## If Owen gains leadership Strains likely in SDP-Liberal links

LONDON, July 1 (R) — Britain's centrist political alliance could come under renewed strain if, as predicted by an opinion poll, former Foreign Secretary David Owen becomes leader of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) this week.

Owen is expected to score an upset by beating Roy Jenkins, also an ex-cabinet minister, in a current ballot of the party's members. If that happens, it could be the end of Jenkins' long and distinguished career as a political heavyweight.

A second divisive issue will be whether the alliance itself should be led by Owen or by David Steel, leader of the Social Democrats' Liberal partners. Steel, who has had no experience of government, has said he would prefer Jenkins, who would lead the alliance into the next general election as its prospective prime minister.

But Steel has made it known that he would not extend the same deference to Owen. That is how much is at stake in the postal ballot of the SDP's 65,000 members. The votes are to be counted and the result announced Friday.

Jenkins, 61, has had a wealth of political experience in successive Labor Party governments. Some pundits believe he was Britain's best home secretary (interior minister) and chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) since World War II. He quit active British politics in 1977 to

become president of the European commission, returning last year to form the Social Democratic party. With all that behind him, he seemed to be the new party's natural leader and polls indicated he would have no difficulty in assuming such a role.

But lately his political fortunes have been eclipsed by those of Owen, who made what both his friends and his foes agreed was an impressive performance as the Social Democrats' spokesman in parliament during the Falklands crisis.

A survey conducted by National Opinion Polls (NOP) for last Sunday's *Observer* newspaper showed strong preference for the younger man, who will be 44 on Friday. The poll gave 47 percent support to Owen and 29 percent to Jenkins. Some 12 percent favored neither, man, and 13 percent had no opinion.

The poll was conducted among a sample of the population at large rather than being restricted to party members. How faithfully it reflects the thinking of Social Democrats is therefore uncertain.

Campaigning for the leadership has been confined to printed statements circulated by both contenders to the party's members and exchanges conducted through the news media in the form of television, radio and newspaper interviews.

Jenkins, a thick-set, seasoned statesman with urban manner, bases his appeal on his

## Balsemao arrives in Zimbabwe

HARARE, July 1 (R) — Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao arrived in Zimbabwe Thursday for a pioneering 48-hour visit after a successful trip to neighboring Mozambique to strengthen Portugal's links with its former southern African colony. He was welcomed at Harare International Airport by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his cabinet, who have cast a wide international net for development aid for their two-year-old country.

The rightist Pinto Balsemao, the first Portuguese prime minister to visit this former British colony, and the Socialist Mugabe were to begin negotiations after attending a banquet Thursday night.

Financial aid was not expected to be a major topic, but Zimbabwe needs expertise and Portugal believes it has much to offer as a result of its African experience. Zimbabwe's major aid donors are already well-established, comprising mainly Britain, the United States, West Germany and France from the West, and China, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania from the East.

But on the political side, Zimbabwe has close ties with Mozambique on its eastern border and much of what the Portuguese discussed in Maputo will be of interest here. Zimbabwe is the industrial member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a fledgling community on nine black states trying to come out of their economic dependence on South Africa. Mozambique offers most landlocked members of the community, particularly Zimbabwe, alternative trade routes to the sea.

Portugal is keen to expand its ties with SADCC and is already involved in rebuilding a railway from Malawi across Mozambique to the port of Nacala.

The Portuguese delegation leaves early Saturday for a short stop in Nigeria on its way home.

In Maputo, President Samora Machel of Mozambique Wednesday night bailed the Pinto Balsemao visit as a first step in consolidating economic and political ties on a new basis of equality. During a closing banquet, President Machel welcomed Portuguese businessmen as potential investors in his country, one of Africa's neediest, and characterized them as "fighters against hunger, misery and underdevelopment."

Pinto Balsemao declared his trip could be summarized in four words: "politics, work, knowledge and friendship." The prime minister said Machel had given him a "truer, purer version of events" in southern Africa, where Mozambique and its black neighbors complain of destabilization attempts by South Africa.

"Thank you Frelimo," Pinto Balsemao declared to Mozambique's ruling party at the end of his farewell speech. He then embraced President Machel and his host in turn toasted lasting friendship between their nations. Few official details emerged of six cooperation agreements signed at a ceremony by the two leaders Wednesday.

Informed sources said points agreed included a \$15 million Portuguese loan to help pay skilled Portuguese workers assisting Mozambique's development. Portuguese technology would help boost Mozambique's cotton production for Portuguese marketing, they said. Similar arrangements would be made for marble, glass and wood.

Portugal has donated \$450,000 worth of equipment, including cameras and outside broadcast units, to Mozambique's fledgling television. Portugal will also send Mozambique television programs and both countries will exchange journalists for training.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazem

First, so there can be no possible misunderstanding, let me salute the Algerians and their great football team which so impressed all those watching the World Cup competition. Second, let me admit to a change of heart about Algeria and the Algerians following their soccer victories — a change of heart which reflects no discredit on them, but only goes to show how wrong one can be if one generalizes from limited first-hand experience.

And my experience of that country was very limited. I visited it only once, at the time of the Arab summit of 1973 and stayed there only for the duration. But my overriding impression was "what a serious country; what a serious people!" Nothing like us here in the Arab East, easy-going fellows with time enough on our hands usually for the odd cup of coffee and meandering chat. Socialism one knows and understands. But this is Socialism which is serious and austere. Socialism, so to speak, with brass handles and a flag on top.

And why did I think this? Because that was the case from the word go, as I stepped into my assigned hotel. I had left my luggage near the counter, and found out where my room was and was looking around for someone to carry the suitcases there. I found no one and asked the man at the desk if he will be kind enough to send it after me.

His first reaction was to look at me with blank incomprehension. His second was of kind concern. "Are you ill? Of course I'll help you carry your bags if you're not feeling well." It was my turn to look lost with blank incomprehension and then try to explain that while I was feeling fine, I still expected to have such a service provided, as is normal in any hotel in the world.

"Under Socialism it isn't," he said. "We're all equal here. Hotel worker and hotel guest." I tried to point out the inconsistency, that while the hotel worker is paid, I'm the one who is paying. That did not cut ice, and carry my luggage I did, thinking almost aloud "serious, even a shade over-serious!" I would even risk the word "solemn."

But then I saw those very same Algerians dancing in the streets following their famous victories, dancing and laughing and singing and then I thought "Ah! What that serious surface covers something else! Welcome to the club brother! And may you long dance and sing in joy!"

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

## Greece set for reshuffle

ATHENS, July 1 (R) — The Greek cabinet Thursday approved organizational changes paving the way for a reshuffle of the nine-month-old Socialist government headed by Andreas Papandreu.

The new legislation created two new ministries — of technology and energy and national resources — and nine more under-secretaries of state. It also abolished the ministry of coordination which supervised the ministries of commerce, finance and industry.

The finance ministry will be renamed the ministry of national economy and will be under the direct supervision of the prime minister, a government spokesman said. Also abolished was the government currency committee, created more than 20 years ago to supervise currency regulations.

## Chinese line up at census offices

PEKING, July 1 (R) — China Thursday began the biggest census in history, counting a teeming population estimated at one billion.

People in Peking started to line up outside offices to answer questions on their age, work, level of education and other matters to let the government know exactly how many people there are in this overcrowded country and to help it to evolve a long-term policy.

A representative from each family is obliged to report to his or her local census office in the next 15 days to be interviewed by one of five million enumerators on details of their household as it stood at midnight Wednesday night.

The first results of the census are to be published in October. These will include population total and national proportion of men to women. The full report, of vital interest to economists, sociologists and demographers, will not emerge from 29 specially imported computers until late 1984.

Farly due to the late chairman Mao Tse-tung's opposition to birth control, the Chinese population has almost doubled since the Communists came to power in 1949. At the end of 1981 it was 996.22 million, excluding Taiwan, according to the latest official estimate.

## Big shark kills surfer

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, July 1 (AP) — A great white shark at least four-meters long attacked and killed a 27-year-old surfer as he tried desperately to reach the beach near here. The two companions with him were unable to do anything, but both escaped unharmed.